

The Bismarck Tribune.

VOL. XI.

BISMARCK, D. T., FRIDAY, AUG. 10, 1883.

NO. 10.

WEATHER BULLETIN.

The following, reported especially for the TRIBUNE, shows the condition of the weather at the various points mentioned at 9:26 last evening. Observations at all stations taken at the same moment of time:

Stations.	Temperature.	Direction of Wind.	Velocity of Wind.	State of the Weather.
Bismarck	73	E	Light	Clear
Bufford	63	NE	Fresh	Thirsting
Billings				
Assiniboine				
Moorhead				
St. Paul				

C. GRAMER
Sergeant Signal Corps, U. S. A.

NEWS COMMENTS.

A NEW railway across the state of Iowa is projected.

The Cleveland nine is ahead in the league contest.

The new hired girl has invented a new dish the which it is boiled cucumber.

A MISS ELIA GREEN gets \$1,800 salary as commercial traveler for a St. Louis jobbing house.

It is asserted that the railway companies are considering a proposition to close all local ticket offices on the Sabbath.

When Prince Bismarck signed the edict against American pork he was to mutter, "You can't make a silk purse out of your sows here."

JAY GOULD is credited with saying that the worst features of the telegraphers strike are yet to come. What sort of a job is Jay putting up now?

"Sweet siml' city" is the height of style among the first families—those of birth and breeding who are stopping at the chief summer resorts this season.

A WEALTHY and eccentric young southerner named James Marion Roche has rescued from poverty N. W. Crouch, the author of "Kathleen Mavourneen."

CALIFORNIA vineyards are being devastated by a new pest, double action, non-reversible beetle. It is black, hard shelled, nearly an inch long and gets in its work at night only.

SHE SING, "I want to be an angel," and he swore she was one already. To this she blushing demurred. Then he married her. De murrer sustained.—Saturday Night.

THE majestic march of civilization—the original tramp—cannot be stayed; Pierre is to have a variety show at last, a form of amusement the boys have been a-hungering for, lo! these many days.

IMPERIAL Caesar, dead and turned to clay, May stop a hole to keep the wind away. The Bay state dapper, dead and deftly skinned, May help an alms-house keeper to raise the wind.—Detroit Free Press.

AFTER all the cholera is not so ruthless as it has been depicted. It shows unusual consideration in keeping away from this country, as if in pity of what we shall have to suffer from that more fearful scourge—Oscar Wilde.

WILLIAM HILLIER, earl of Oaslow, a noted English swill, who belongs to "the Prince of Wales' set," is in America, and will visit Washington later in the season. He travels with three valets and thirteen trunks full of clothes.

WHEN a Newark preacher wants money he pawns his gold watch and then on the following Sunday preaches a sermon four hours long because he has no time-piece to go by. The next morning his congregation gets his watch out of pawn and sends it to him.

LEADVILLE parsons are too particular. One of them was to officiate at a funeral the other day, and when the master of ceremonies notified him to begin by saying: "Now, old hoss, it is your play," the reverend fainted. Now they are calling him a divinity dude.

ARROPOS of Oscar Wilde's purported appearance on the stage, the Rochester Post-Express says: A cat that wouldn't gladly die for the privilege of having its dead body thrown at Oscar Wilde as "Romero" must have a very poor comprehension of the beauties of Shakespeare.

THE watering places along the New England coast have not been well patronized this season, because of the extremely cold east winds that have blown constantly all summer. Mount Desert has been especially chilly, and the fogs have laid the foundations for numerous neuralgias and rheumatisms the coming winter.

THE editor of the Brule Index is hard up for "wittles," and anxiously employs his country supporters to contribute to the support of his family by bringing in pumpkins on subscription. "Watermelons will do just as well, if you haven't the pumpkins to spare," is the plaintive claim of his appeal. It is to be hoped that the flatulency which watermelons are apt to produce will not manifest itself in the paper.

IT is now that the angler goes out with the dawn. With habiliments wrinkled and sadly forlorn, And with wrinkled-er visage and garments forlorn, He sneaks in at eve round some desolate corner, All fishless and cashless and brimming with beer, And with his enow' also to last through the year.

IT is not the "ton" among the exclusives at Saratoga this year to wear diamonds except with full dress. They say they leave all that to cheap clothing people and the wives of gamblers and horse jockeys.—(Washington Sunday Herald.) The same fashion prevails in this office. We invariably leave our diamonds at home in a receptacle provided for them in the immense chilled steel, gold mounted, pearl inlaid vault which protects the rest of the family treasures.

THE WIRES ARE WORKING.

A Most Horrible Woman Murder in Minneapolis—Remains Undiscovered for Several Days.

Another Mysterious Murder of a Woman Elsewhere—A Very Determined Suicide by a Priest.

Fatal Accident in a Pittsburg Store—The Deadly Open Switch Kills Two Railroad Employees.

A Necktie Sociable Balked in Canada—Bad Stabbing Affray Between Two Railroad Men in Iowa.

Foreign News—A Serious Revolt in Spain—The Hungarian Bioters and Jew Haters Arrested.

Other Telegraphic News.

A Bloody Murder.

MINNEAPOLIS, Aug. 9.—The body of a woman who had been murdered was found in a closet connected with the rear room, on ground floor, of house No. 617, Second street, about 11 o'clock this forenoon. House No. 517 is a medium sized two-story frame building on the west side of Second street. It belongs to D. Peck, and is rented by Mrs. J. E. Murray, who resides in the second story, and who rented the ground floor to two different parties; first to H. W. Moore and wife, and the rear to a woman named Andrews. To enter the latter's room it was necessary to pass through the room of the former. Mrs. Andrews was last seen about the premises on Friday morning last. Early this morning, however, a terrible stench about the house prevailed in the air, and upon tracing it up, was discovered to be in the room occupied by Mrs. Andrews. The door was forced open, and upon entering the room it was found to be unoccupied. A search of the premises revealed a huge bundle in a pantry opening from one side of the room, which, upon opening proved to be the decomposed remains of the missing woman. Word was at once sent to the office of the coroner. Deputy Spring and Undertaker Warner were soon on hand. Investigation showed that the woman had without doubt been murdered while asleep. The woman's remains were rolled up in a thick quilt and deposited on the floor of the pantry, a room about 4x8 feet in size. The head rested on a box containing some article belonging to the dead which was partially filled with blood. In the room was found a bloody ax, on the handle of which was found some hair corresponding in length and color to that upon the head of the murdered woman.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

The victim of this fearful tragedy was a woman of medium height, rather fleshy, of fair complexion and with black hair. She was clad in a calico dress, with stockings on. She must have went to sleep upon her bed; her assassin then stole in, and with one blow of the axe crushed in the skull, causing instant death. The blow was struck upon the right temple, making a gash some eight inches long and crushing a considerable portion of the skull bone. There seems to have been but little known of Mrs. Andrews' antecedents, as stated before. She had, however, stated that she was in possession of a sum of money. In fact she is known to have had in her possession a short time before death a sum of money aggregating several hundred dollars. A careful search of the premises today revealed only a pocketbook containing one dollar. This gives prevalence to the theory that the murder was committed for money.

The Pesth Riots.

PESTH, Aug. 9.—Thirty-two of the persons who took part in the riotous demonstrations here against Joseph Scharf, the father of Meritz Scharf, one of the defendants in the Myrie G. Yash and all other Jews, have been arrested. Rioting continued until one o'clock this morning. The authorities, in order to stop the disorders, have been compelled to place a cordon of troops around the streets where the plundering of Jewish houses occurred.

The boy, who was the principal witness for the prosecution in the recent trial, and who swore that a number of Jews murdered the christian girl in order to procure her blood for ritual purposes, and who swore he saw the murder committed, has confessed to a reporter of the "Pesther," a newspaper, that his testimony was false.

Iowa's Got It Again.

CHICAGO, Aug. 9.—Late special report a severe storm in Shelby, Cass and Spotswood counties, Iowa, last night, leveling the growing crops to the ground, and considerable damage was done to other property. The track of the storm was five miles wide. Near Brayton twenty-two head of cattle were stampeded and killed by rushing down an embankment. At Lordsburg nine freight cars were blown from the track.

Probably Fatal Stabbing.

ST. PAUL, Aug. 9.—In an altercation between John H. Barnes and F. B. Barry, two employees of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha railroad company, at Atchison this morning, the latter was twice stabbed in the abdomen. The wounds are pronounced very serious, and the doctors are in doubt as to Barry's recovery. Barnes was arrested on a charge of assault with intent to kill.

A Sad Sail.

BOSTON, Aug. 9.—Last evening John Fisher, aged 18, was sailing with two young ladies when a flaw of wind struck the ship. The boat swinging around suddenly Fisher and one of the

ladies named Winifred Butler were swept into the water. Fisher was immediately drowned and Miss Butler died soon after being brought to shore.

Field for Professors.

NAPLES, Aug. 9.—The scientific commission, consisting of Profs. Palmieri, Guzzardi and Ogilivira, will go to Ischia today to study the case of the recent earthquake there.

The French and Chinese.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—The Times correspondent at Hong Kong says he has been informed that no Chinese troops are either in Tonquin or on the frontier, but the garrisons in the provinces of Yunnan and Krango have been secretly increased. Much grain and rice are being stored at Canton. The impression prevails that China is playing a waiting game, which is costing the French much and the Chinese little.

A Fatal Accident.

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 9.—While five employees of Hussey, Iron & Co's shirt making establishment were taking stock in the warehouse today a rack, supporting four hundred tons of steel gave way, burying Chas. Asham and Robt. Seeritz under the ruins, and slightly injuring the other clerks. Asham was killed instantly, and Sherritz will probably die.

Safely Jailed.

TORONTO, July 9.—When the murderer, Andrew, was being removed from the residence of the murdered man, Maroney, after the inquest last night, a determined effort was made to lynch him, but the special guards were on hand and with their assistance the prisoner was safely jailed.

Serious Railroad Accident.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 9.—A Times-Star Canton, Ohio, special says that a freight train on the Cleveland and Lorain road ran off an open switch five miles south of Massillon, wrecked the train and killed the engineer, Graham, and fireman Wilson. Several others were injured, though not fatally.

A Limited Decree.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—A St. Petersburg dispatch to the Times says the cenotal decree granting liberty of worship to dissenters only affects about one million of the registered dissenters. There are fourteen millions still unrelied of their religious disabilities.

Determined to Die.

QUEBEC, Aug. 9.—When the steamship Manxaba, from Glasgow, was coming up the river near the island of Belle Isle the Rev. Mr. Sweet cut his throat and jumped overboard. The boat put about and the body was recovered.

The Spanish Trouble Again.

PARIS, Aug. 9.—A prominent Spanish republican states that the situation in Spain is very grave. He asserts that several superior officers of the army are in favor of a republican government, and that an outbreak in the republican interest is imminent.

The Revolt in Spain.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—A dispatch from Madrid says that the affair in Barcelona is not important, but was merely a disturbance among conspirators. General Blanco has filled Badajoz with a garrison to replace that which revolted.

Mysterious Murder.

HALIFAX, Aug. 9.—A deaf, dumb and blind colored girl, named Ada Bayard, was murdered by some unknown parties in her father's house at St. Baro last night.

The Capitol.

The site for the capitol of Dakota has, after careful examination of the grounds and a thorough search for a firm foundation, been decided upon. It is between Fifth and Sixth streets on the elevation north of the temporary band stand, and when the streets are extended, will be on the centre of the block between Fifth and Sixth. It is by far the most beautiful site to be found on the quarter-section upon which it is located, and is easy of access from all parts of the city. In digging here, a sub-soil of clay and hard-pan was found, solid enough to support the largest structure possible to build. The elevation is almost perfect for the arrangement of attractive grounds, and the view commanded is far-reaching and enchanting. Over fifty men are now engaged on the special track to the grounds, and rails are already laid as far north as avenue "E." The main building will be 150x90 feet, three stories and a basement, and will positively be enclosed this fall.

He Wanted Blood.

Andrew Jackson Pepper was brought into court along with the usual batch of drunks and disorderlies.

He had the evening before been on a rampage all along Main street, and had been a holy terror for some time, defying anything in human shape to lay even one finger on him. He had requested as a favor that anybody, old or young, big or little, should even point the end of a finger at him. His name was Pepper, and he was red hot. He came from Bitter Creek and was a raging cyclone. He was as sound as a Spanish dollar, and could knock the back teeth out of any Bismarck hoodlum that could or would stand in front of him. He had blood in his eye and hair on his teeth, and he proposed to paralyze any galoot who tried to ride on his neck. He had been held up, struck for his toll, and taken for a sucker, and he was just going to turn himself loose and be all alone in a minute. A few little Missouri oaths and considerable "Fargo breakfast table" talk was interspersed in and among his elegant oration, and he was a lion, a scrapper on the war-path, a whole circus with three tents and a side show, until the law, in the shape of a Bismarck policeman, quietly took this red hot pepper cyclone by the back of his coat collar and quietly deposited him in the "bustle" of Burleigh county.

The next morning he came up with the batch of recruits for good advice before his honor. He had changed. Moses couldn't hold a candle to him for meekness, and only Jeff Davis could

equal him on the point of non-interference.

Yes, his name was Pepper, but he wasn't so red hot. He might have drank a glass of beer but he wasn't drunk.

Talk loud and threatening? oh, no; it wasn't him, must have been somebody else. Had heard that there were tighters in Bismarck, but he wasn't that kind of a man.

Did he come from the wild west? No, no, he was from Jintown, had formerly lived in Fargo and had been raised under the teachings of the Argus.

He had been to Sunday school with Edwards, and to prayer meeting with Jud Lamour. Could it be possible that he had made any such bad breaks as they thought he had. No, a thousand times no; it was a Fargo candle to a Bismarck boom that he hadn't done it. Could his honor let him go this time he would leave the beautiful capital city, would journey east rather than be confined in the jail where he might be contaminated, and be unworthy of his friends in the Red River valley.

No, said his honor, you take thirty days. It will cool the fiery red hot storm which so lately raged in your many form and will give you time to reflect upon the good words and excellent examples which your worthy associates in that eminently moral city of Fargo have given you. Take him up for thirty days, here is the commitment. Next!

NORTHWEST NOTES.

Duluth has a burglar boom of goodly proportions.

The Forestry congress has begun its sessions in St. Paul.

Butte employs sixteen teachers in the city schools.

Central Iowa boasts of unusually fine crops this year.

Portland is now only thirty-six hours travel from Missoula.

Steps are being taken to establish a foundry and machine shops at Livingston, M. T.

The Butte delegation of Knights Templar will start for the San Francisco encampment next Monday.

"Commodore" Livingston, of Livingston, M. T., had his collar bone broken a few days since by a fall from a horse.

W. T. Ford of Meagher county, M. T., has 2,000 head of sheep which yielded, on an average, ten pounds of wool this year.

Minnesota's state commissioner on statistics reports that only six acres of wheat were sown in St. Louis county this season.

The Tongue river has run so low that the ferry has been taken off and people crossing to and from Ft. Keogh, ford the stream.

The assessment in Custer county, M. T., this year is twenty-two mills on the dollar. The poor tax and road tax are in addition to that.

C. W. Yanstrum, assistant postmaster at St. Vincent, Minn., was arrested on the 6th inst. charged with robbing the mails of registered letters.

John Chinnick, proprietor of the Miles City variety theatre which was burned lately, and who was shot the same day, is a little better, but not out of danger.

Hon. Alexander Ramsey, of St. Paul, has gone to Salt Lake City to examine into Mormonism, being chairman of the commission appointed for that purpose.

The Duluth lumbermen are experiencing great difficulty in getting all the cut of last winter down the St. Louis river to the booms. A great many logs were "hung up" on the rocks when the water went down after the June rise, and the problem is how to get them into the river again. Steps are being taken to accomplish that end as soon as possible.

A 40-foot square corral has been built in the jail yard adjoining the Missoula jail in which to hang the Chinaman who murdered a paymaster at Horse Plains some time ago. The execution, which will take place on the 15th inst., (a week from next Thursday) will be private, the law permitting the attendance of only twenty-five persons besides reporters and officials. The Chinaman at Missoula and Adolfsen at Bozeman are to be hung on the same day.—Helena Independent.

There is considerable fear and excitement in and around Miles City, caused by an unusually large gathering of Indians in the valley of the upper Tongue river. A number of northern Indians have congregated there, with a pass from some Indian agent authorizing them to go hunting. It is reported that quite a number of Cheyennes have joined forces with them, as have also a band of Crows from the reservation. Fears are rife among the whites of depredations upon stock. The Miles City Press says the experiment of making an agricultural community out of these savages is nearly a failure; that they are evidently discouraged and dissatisfied, and that settlers report them to be unusually independent and insolent in manner.

Clark County Review: The new coal discoveries in northern Dakota bid fair to equal the inexhaustible mines of Iowa. McLean county, the place of flooding the valuable deposits, is on the Missouri, northwest of Bismarck twenty miles. When the Irons and Calliope line of the Chicago & Northwestern reaches Bismarck, central Dakota will be abundantly supplied with fuel at from two to three dollars less than they now pay. There are strongest indications that millions of Dakota's acres are underlaid with soft coal of the best variety.

Chas. L. Winnans, representing R. S. Folk & Co., Chicago, directory publishers, has been in our city for the past three or four weeks and leaves this morning for Miles City, M. T. Mr. Winnans has done good work for his employers here, and by his courteous gentlemanly demeanor and affable disposition, has made many friends in the city who are sorry to see him leave. He will always find a warm welcome whenever he returns.

FARMER WALLACE FEASTS.

He Travels Through Burleigh County, Preying Upon the Produce of His Husbandsmen.

And Returns to Bismarck With a Report Which Startles the Natives.

His Trip.

Farmer Wallace, long known as one of Burleigh county's most ardent boomers, who has labored for years in the interest of north Dakota and the Missouri valley, returned from an investigating tour through Burleigh county yesterday afternoon and gave the TRIBUNE a glowing report of what he had seen. In roaming about in his

FACT GLEANING MANNER.

and viewing the country with that condition-absorbing faculty peculiar to himself, he is prepared to give an account of the status of agricultural affairs. He found the crop about half harvested and predicts that the balance will be cut within the next ten days. Every field was a

GRAND GRAIN EXPOSITION.

a magnificent, soul-inspiring fair of itself. Shocks of the finest No. 1 hard wheat stood large and numerous, and oats, although not as perfect a crop as wheat, is bountiful and satisfactory to the farmers. Among the many enjoyable events of Mr. Wallace's statistico-gathering journey, was his visit to the farm of Mr. George Johnson, of Painted Woods, where he declares

A FEAST.

fit for the gods of all creation was tendered to him. Here, after gazing his eyes upon the fair fields and beautiful meadows, he was treated to a banquet of no small import, on the tables of which were spread new potatoes, black wax beans, green corn, ripe tomatoes, peas, cucumbers and pumpkin pie, all of which were

THIS YEAR'S PRODUCTIONS.

He also found watermelons of immense dimensions, and cantaloupes weighing from five to ten pounds, which will be ripe in ten days. Continuing his course he was everywhere confronted with the same encouraging scene of rich golden grain and busy harvesting operations. He came to the city yesterday, bringing with him specimens of grain, which are now on exhibition at McKenzie & Coffin's office and at the land office. The farmer is well worthy the honor conferred upon him by the presentation of a gold-headed cane by Alex. McKenzie, as a token of esteem for his arduous labors in the city's interest, and if there were a few more men of his stamp scattered throughout the entire territory of Dakota, we would need but little more booming to bring this wealthy domain before the world in its true magnitude and importance. He says the crops are beyond criticism with the exception of a few poorly farmed fields.

The Reception.

There is but little occasion for the TRIBUNE to say a word regarding our distinguished editorial visitors of Friday. They came—they saw—they left delighted with Bismarck and with her picturesque surroundings. So little time was given our people to prepare for our visitors that our reception to them may appear crude, yet we feel that each member of the party stepped aboard the train feeling that he had spent an hour among friends. No details for their reception were arranged—no published programme mapped out. The train came, and when the clanking wheels ceased to revolve, our distinguished visitors were quickly transferred to carriages and whirled away to view the myriad attractions presented by our fair city. From capital hill our guests looked down upon the busy town and the outstretching plains which lie beyond, and the only words they uttered were words of wonderment and praise. They looked with wondering eyes over the broad expanse of country laid out like a natural panorama before them—the broad Missouri bottom, the vernal green, undulating valley through which Apple Creek winds its way to the great muddy stream in which it loses its identity, and all we could hear from our visitors were words of praise and congratulation that our lines had been cast in such a pleasant place. After a drive to the bluffs overlooking the bridge and a view from the site of Dakota's capital the visitors were returned to the town and at McKenzie & Coffin's office they alighted and were asked to pledge the health of the great metropolis of the northwest in a glass of wine. As the sparkling bumpers went round our citizens were afforded an opportunity to converse with our visitors and to fully post them as to the resources of our country. In response to numerous calls Mr. Alex. Campbell, of the visiting delegation mounted a chair and paid a high tribute to Bismarck and her enterprising citizens. Other speakers voiced the same sentiments, and all seemed loth to leave when General Passenger Agent Barnes announced that supper was awaiting them in the dining car. To the train the party repaired, accompanied by a large delegation of our people, and it was not without regret that hands were shaken and adieus spoken as the train pulled out for the west. From Bismarck west a special train had been provided for the excursionists—a train that would bear them to Livingston where the branch road will land them in the northern border of the great National Park.

To say that our visitors were pleased with Bismarck is putting it but mildly. The expressions of praise they dropped as they viewed our beautiful town and her unsurpassed surroundings, was no faltering flattery. They saw here a location for a great city, and they did not hesitate to express their belief that here would grow up a great metropolis, to which all the northwest would look as a natural center for trade and power. Eminent journalists who wield great influence in the busy marts of trade in the east, assured the writer that they had seen nothing of the northwest but Bismarck, they could not but speak in glowing terms of the city and her lovely location.

We are glad they stopped with us. So much has been said regarding our town and our territory by writers who cared more for sensational bombast than for truth, that we feel it a relief to know that journalists who deal with facts as they appear, have honored us with a visit. We only ask that they speak of us as they find us. The following is a list of the names of the gentlemen in the party, which, by the way, is the only correct one yet published: Francis F. Browne, Dial, Chicago. David Blakely, Pioneer Press, Minneapolis. Bruce Haldeman, Louisville Courier-Journal. Prof. A. H. Young, Courier, Madison, Ind. Wm. P. Fuller, Post and Tribune, Detroit, Michigan. H. E. Baker, Post and Tribune, secretary Associated Press. Henry J. Winsor, New York City. Delavan Smith, Associated Press, Chicago. Lewis H. Cowles, Leader, Cleveland. Martin J. Russell, Times, Chicago. John S. Reilly, Courier, Evansville, Ind. L. M. Fay, Democrat, Madison, Wis. Geo. K. Shaw, Journal, Minneapolis. Major Wm. D. Bickham, Journal, Dayton, O. Gen. B. H. Cowen, Journal, Columbus, O. A. W. Campbell, Intelligencer, Wheeling, West Virginia. Albert Shaw, Minneapolis Tribune. L. Markbreit, Volkshaus, Cincinnati. Marshall Halstead, Commercial-Gazette, Cincinnati, Ohio. R. E. Plimpton, Commercial-Gazette, Cincinnati, Ohio. Henry Haacke, Volksfreund, Cincinnati, O. M. Mangold, Volksfreund, Cincinnati, O. O. Phillips, Dispatch, Pittsburg, Pa. Chas. R. Williams, World, New York. Paul Selby, State Journal, Springfield, Ill. Wm. C. Ball, Gazette, Terre Haute, Ind. Hon. Horace Rublee, Sentinel, Milwaukee, Wis. Herman Bleyer, Wisconsin, Milwaukee, Wis. A. W. Brayton, Journal, Indianapolis, Ind. O. O. McCulloch, Sentinel, Indianapolis, Ind. Charles E. Nixon, The Inter Ocean, Chicago. John H. Wilson, Journal, Chicago. Col. Gil. Pearce, News, Chicago. Rudolf Thoman, Anzeiger des Westens, St. Louis, Mo. J. Joseph Grousel, Detroit Free Press. Dr. H. Kinner, Westliche Post, St. Louis. John T. Mack, Register, Sandusky. Henry Phillips, Gazette, Pittsburg. With the party in addition to the above, are Robt. B. Hurr, general transportation agent of the Chicago & Northwestern railroad, Chicago, and Oscar Vanderbill, general transportation agent of the North Pacific, Chicago.

At St. Paul General Passenger and Ticket Agent G. K. Barnes took charge of the party and will escort them to the Yellowstone Park and the geysers land of the Yellowstone National Park. The untiring efforts of Mr. Barnes to please his friends will doubtless be crowned with success on this occasion, even to that degree characteristic of previous similar events. The TRIBUNE hopes the gentlemen will fully enjoy the wonders which await them in the great National Park, and that they will return to their desks in the busy east refreshed and invigorated with their tour. Regarding our great northwest all we ask is that when they again buckle on the editorial harness, they will speak the truth and tell their people all about our "wonderland," just as they found it. We ask no exaggerated terms of speech or flowery word pictures—only the simple unadorned truth. Believing they will deal with us honestly, impartially and truthfully, we give them a parting benediction and wish them God-speed upon their journey.

Personal.

Gen. J. N. Tynor arrived in the city yesterday morning.

Clarke Wortley, of Ypsilanti, Mich., formerly quartermaster of the Twentieth Michigan, arrived in the city last evening en route to the National Park.

Capt. C. L. Barrell left for Jamestown last evening where he will establish an agency of the Grand Rapids piano manufactory and will return in a few days. Mr. Barrell will be the guest of Capt. Norfolk's family during her husband's absence.

Fred Cooper, Esq., chief book-keeper of the First National bank of Fargo, recently indulged in a pleasure trip to the capital city in company with several friends. Mr. Cooper is one of the most deserving of young men, and has gained the confidence and esteem of his employers by faithful and efficient performance of duty. He is climbing rapidly to the top in the business circles of Fargo.

W. H. Dixon, northwestern passenger agent for the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad, who is stationed at St. Paul, passed through the city last evening on his return from the Pacific coast. He says that the country along the coast, including Oregon and Washington territory, has been greatly overestimated and it is a great relief to the eye to get back within the boundaries of Dakota.

Judge Hollins, one of the leading lawyers of this district, is in the capital city looking for investment. Thirty years ago, in company with Fred Gerard, he was stationed at Ft. Clark in Mercer county. One of the interesting events of his western life was when he and James Emmons conducted vice president Durant's party to the 100th meridian at North Platte, then the end of the Union Pacific service. The party was composed of Vice President Durant, of the Union Pacific, John Sherman, Ben Wade, Robert Lincoln, now secretary of war, Russell Sage, Legrand Lockwood, the famous banker, Gen. Sturgis and numerous other dignitaries and statesmen. Mr. Emmons informed the reporter that after the speech of Ben Wade and the befitting ceremonies at the point of interest, a pyramid of champagne bottles over fifteen feet high were left on the ground.

R. S. Hair, the affable general traveling agent of the Chicago & Northwestern railway, who so satisfactorily conducted the Western Associated Press excursion to the National Park, passed through the city last evening on his return to Chicago. He informed the reporter that this was his first trip west of the James river, and he, with many others of the party, were surprised and pleased with the promising condition of the country. The day the party reached the park a rather unpleasant rain fell, but it soon brightened up and all joined hands for a short season of enjoyment. Mr. Hair is one of the most successful railroad men in the country and has won new laurels on his recent jaunt with the journalists. The excursionists will return to Bismarck in about a week.

ST. PAUL is to have a million dollar hotel. The site selected is on Robert street, between Sixth and Seventh. The building will have a frontage on Robert of 300 feet, and a depth on Sixth and Seventh respectively. The

The Bismarck Tribune.

In regard to the revolutionary spirit of certain individuals of South Dakota the Jamestown Alert says: "In an interview with a reporter of the Chicago Tribune, ex-delegate Pettigrew is represented as saying that the people of South Dakota will go ahead and form a state constitution, organize a state government under it and set aside the territorial government; that the people of South Dakota are united on this question; that they have the territory and population and are determined to govern themselves; that there will be no clash with the general government unless the federal authorities make it themselves; that with them must rest the responsibility. When this sentiment was first expressed we supposed it was all a joke, but it has been reiterated so often that it would seem its promulgators are in earnest. With those who do not know better such a revolutionary sentiment might be excused so long as no attempt was made to carry it into execution, but with such men as Mr. Pettigrew it is nothing less than inexcusable demagoguery, and it is not at all flattering to Dakota territory that a man of such sentiment formerly represented it in the congress of the United States. All that the seceding states in 1861 asked was to be 'let alone,' and they warned the government that if a clash was brought on by interference of the federal authorities, upon them would rest the responsibility and consequences. This same sentiment is now promulgated by the leaders in the modern 'southern confederacy' of South Dakota. The doctrine is so disloyal and revolutionary that it will disgust many of the outside and disinterested friends of their efforts to secure statehood and arouse a prejudice in congress against their scheme. It seems they intend to go to the congress of the United States in the attitude of a bulldozer commanding terms and not as an applicant for adoption into the family of states. The idea of then presuming to discard and set aside the government of the United States and to inaugurate and operate a government of their own is preposterous and absurd beyond the susceptibility of argument. It does not seem necessary to prove that the creature is greater than the creator, that a stream cannot rise higher than its fountain.

Geo. P. SANFORD, editor of the Lansing, Mich., Journal, who recently visited the North Pacific region, writes a very interesting article for his paper in which he pays Colonel Lamborn the following neat compliment: "When at St. Paul I called on Col. C. B. Lamborn, the land commissioner of the road. He is an old Ann Arbor university friend of mine. During the war he served as colonel of a Pennsylvania regiment. After the war he engaged in railroad building in the southwest. A year ago he assumed his present position. He is a gentleman of brains and first-class business qualifications, and his administration of his office is in a high degree advantageous to the company. He permitted me to read a letter in which President Villard transmitted a \$10,000 check for his year's salary, and expressed the high appreciation of himself and the board of directors of the manner in which Colonel Lamborn has discharged his duties for the first year. Colonel Lamborn is a gentleman of great executive and business qualifications, has already acquired a large fortune, and will be heard from among the great business men of the nation hereafter." Mr. Sanford closed his letter as follows: "The empire in the Great Northwest which the North Pacific is opening up is one of the richest and most prosperous in the world. The variety and wealth of its resources, the rapidity with which it is being settled and developed, are truly marvelous. Its grain fields, its mining districts, and its lumber forests are among the richest known. Its history reads more like fiction than the sober reality of things accomplished. In the near future the empire lying between the great inland sea of Superior and the Pacific ocean will wield an important influence in the councils and commerce of the nation. For it is still as true as in the day of Bishop Berkeley that, 'Westward the star of empire takes its course.'"

A Washington dispatch says a large party will leave New York September 2, as guests of Henry Villard, president of the North Pacific railroad, to witness the opening of the road at a few miles of Mullan tunnel, on the western slope of the main division of the Rocky mountains. The party will stay a day each in St. Paul and Minneapolis, reaching Helena, Montana, on the evening of September 7. The party will go to the junction of the tracks in the morning. William M. Havarts will make an address, and Mr. Villard will drive the last spike that will unite the two divisions of the road. It is expected that President Arthur will be present, having by that time finished his tour of the Yellowstone Park. All the ex-presidents of the road will be present except the first, Josiah Perham, who obtained the charter and died in 1863, before a shovelful of dirt had been dug for its construction. The ex-presidents are: Ex-Governor J. Gregory Smith of Vermont; Gen. Geo. W. Cass of New York; C. H. Wright of Philadelphia, and Fred Billings of New York. A number of prominent English and German guests, public men and

journalists will arrive on August 26th to join the party. After the ceremonies some of the party will return east, and the remainder will go over the whole road, to Portland, Puget Sound and through the Willamette country, returning to New York on September 28th. The terminus of the road is at Puget Sound.

THE New Northwest gives the following information for Yellowstone park tourists: "Although Montanians have been informed generally by those who have been there that the best time to visit the Yellowstone National park is from August 20th to September 20th, there are many, especially strangers, who do not know the fact or why it is so. The principal reason is that from the commencement of warm weather until August 15th or 20th, the mosquitoes and flies are very annoying; travelers are subjected to very hot suns by day and chilling cold by night—a condition generally producing sickness—and there are frequently thunder storms and winds. By August 20th the insects generally disappear, the weather for the next month is generally clear, quiet and comfortable, with less extremes of heat and cold, and consequently more healthy. Frequently in the park about September 20th there are snow storms, so it is well to be out by that time. We notice whoever planned the president's trip understands the climate and he is likely to have a nice outing. Other visitors would do well to select about the same time. The park is big enough to hold 50,000 people without exhausting the pure air."

RUFUS HATCH wants the British government to buy Dakota lands and colonize it with the surplus population of England and Ireland. He says: "Give the pauper nothing; give the beggar nothing; but make them work for their living by the sweat of their brow. Now, gentlemen, you can come over here and buy homes and land for your paupers in North America, and can then put your paupers to work for ten hours a day to earn their own living. You can buy square miles of territory, and can then establish a place which will be free of gin, ale and other liquors, and from barmaids who sell them all over England. When you buy in our country you put your money in trust. Give each man eighty acres, lend him a little money to start upon, and when he has earned enough to pay it back he then earns the fee simple, with no rental. The British government can invest \$25,000,000 to great advantage on this basis. The question of over-population is to be discussed in England and all over Europe at a very early date."

WHEN Hon. Martin Maginnis, of Montana, was in Chicago two or three days ago, he was interviewed by a reporter of the Chicago Tribune on the prospects regarding the admission of Dakota and Montana. He informed the scribe that Montana would elect a constitutional convention which is to meet next winter. Being asked if his territory had the requisite population, Mr. Maginnis replied: "No specific number of people is required. The matter is one which is left wholly to the discretion of congress, and as such it becomes a purely political question." When asked what he thought of the prospects, this was the delegate's answer: "It is generally considered doubtful whether a democratic congress will admit either Dakota or Montana, and the argument they use is that it would be poor politics to admit a territory which would probably send two more republican senators to Washington and increase the vote in the electoral college. That's the point of the business, and you can judge of Montana's prospects of admission about as well as I can."

AN exchange fears that America will also be visited by the great epidemic cholera which is now taking off from 300 to 1000 people in Egypt. The disease is working its way west and should it reach London this year it is thought certain that it will spread over the North American continent early next spring. The Insurance Argus of Chicago says: Some imagine that we may possibly avoid the scourge by a careful quarantine and by the fact that we understand the disease better than in former years. But we might as well make up our minds to it, that as surely as the disease reaches London so surely it will come to this country. Whether the various city governments will attend to cleaning the streets and alleys is problematic in the extreme; in fact we may say probably not until it is too late. Fright, it is known, adds greatly to the spread of the plague and lime-stone water, that is water from wells in a lime-stone country, makes it more virulent than in localities where the water is soft.

THE Dakota Journal, published at Pierre, which, by the way, is a very able sheet, comes to the rescue of Dakota as follows: The Des Moines Register of a recent date contains a letter from a correspondent, written from Bismarck. He reports the crops a total failure and predicts that thousands who emigrated from Iowa, will be driven back if they can secure means of transportation. He also says two acres of corn and a live pig are creating great excitement up there, and are being visited as curiosities. The editor of the Register has been imposed upon; all this talk of a failure is made out of whole cloth. Parties who have

recently visited Bismarck and the surrounding country report a good average crop and the people happy and not at all alarmed over being forced to emigrate back to the states. The correspondent of the Register perhaps invested in Bismarck dirt to his sorrow, and to get even with the real estate men, invented the "pig and two acres of corn" story."

FARGO is opposed to the opening of the Sioux reservation. Anything which would prove of benefit to Southern Dakota, this overgrown town on the Red river cries down. The Sioux reservation will surely be opened this winter as the strongest and most influential men of the territory, backed by the masses of the people, are working for such a result.—Dakota Journal.

The Sioux reservation should be cut down and thrown open to settlement. It is of no use to the Indians. They are being fed by the government at the agencies and should there remain while the white man fills the soil. The opening of the Sioux reservation would be a good thing for North as well as South Dakota. There are thousands of acres in this tract of land lying between Bismarck and the Black Hills that equal, as to fertility, any in the world, and there is no reason why the white man should not have possession of it.

The Pioneer Press interviewed Capt. Hughes at St. Paul and learned that he is of the opinion that the coming decision of Judge Edgerton in the quo warranto proceedings can only be in favor of the legality of the action of the capital commission; but should the decision be adverse, an appeal will be taken, and the work of building on just the same at Bismarck. As to the question of the division of the territory, Mr. Hughes considers the project to be without law or warrant, and not likely to succeed. There are, he thinks, no prospects of admission as a state until after the next presidential election, and then, in case the democrats are in power, Montana and Utah will also be admitted, in order to offset the republican gain.

HERE is what Beecher says about prohibition: "I do not see how we can control human nature on its passionate side by mere legislation. If selling liquor be a crime then drinking it is a crime. When you try to prevent men from drinking it, you come between them and their liberty. I do not think it a good thing to drink liquor, but we have no right to constrain men from drinking it. All we have a right to do is to persuade them not to drink it. The programme of the friends of temperance should be to get a safe majority first by moral suasion and then secure it by legislation."

AN exchange truly says the farmers of Dakota can do no better thing for their own and Dakota's interest than to assist in making county fairs a success. Burleigh county will have no fair this year, but Mr. J. F. Wallace who has just returned from Minneapolis has made arrangements for Burleigh county to make an exhibit in the same manner as last year. Another exhibit is to be made in Cincinnati, and it is therefore important that the farmers of this region bring in good specimens of grain and vegetables grown on the Missouri slope.

The stock raisers of Dakota met Wednesday afternoon at the opera house in Fargo to the number, including reporters, of fourteen. The meeting was called to order by President Whitman, and the minutes of the previous meeting were read. A committee on constitution and by-laws, consisting of Messrs. Woodruff, Powers and Roberts was appointed, who were instructed to call a meeting when the constitution and by-laws were ready to be acted upon by the association. The reason for the small attendance was the fact that farmers are now all busy and cannot attend. The move is an important one and the farmers should see to it that the organization is perfected.

THE election in south Dakota counties held Wednesday to elect delegates to the Sioux Falls convention passed off quietly, and was, of course, mostly one-sided. But few votes were cast and no interest manifested. A few sections repudiated the scheme entirely. In the Black Hills only two hundred votes were cast and a dispatch from Deadwood says that the Black Hills is too solid for one grand state to admit of a larger vote.

It was the Royal Route that brought the associated press excursion from Chicago to St. Paul in 11 hours and 45 minutes, the shortest time ever made between the two cities, and now some wicked Chicagoians ask if, having done it once it cannot be done all the time.

EMERY A. STORRS, the able lawyer of Chicago, has come to the conclusion that Arthur's chances for the presidency are increasing daily. It is said Foster, of Ohio, would be Storrs' choice for second place on the ticket.

THE enforcement of the Sunday law is said to have made a Quaker town of St. Louis. St. Paul is also looking that way.

FOREIGN MARKETS. LONDON, August 4.—The Mark Lane Express says the weather has been unfavorable for crops and rust is spreading rapidly. Red maggot is seriously prevalent. The acreage of wheat is much smaller than in 1882. The barley crop, however, will possibly be good. Oats in forward state. Flour this week is difficult of sale. The trade in foreign wheat off; tendency against buyers; oats dull; off coast wheat trade was little inquiry.

By Telegraph

Heavy Bank Failure. ST. ALBANS, Aug. 6.—The Vermont National Bank of St. Albans, Bradley Barlow president, closed its doors this morning, causing great consternation among the depositors. Bradley is also president and owner of the Southeastern railway, Canada, it is understood that all his property is valued besides a considerable amount loaned by the banks and individuals to assist him in his railroad management. Barlow says he has assigned all his personal effects to the bank for the benefit of depositors and that his failure is due to the unsuccessful results of his attempts to sell the Southeastern railroad to the Canadian Pacific railroad company. He expected, up to a few days ago, to accomplish the sale, but failing in this he was compelled to suspend. The bank discanted about \$325,000 for the Southeastern road and the loan was made on the bonds of the Boston, Minto & Portland railroad. Failing to raise the money on bonds, it was deemed best to close the bank. The deposits of the bank amount to about \$320,000 and all depositors will be paid in full. The officers of the bank state that its affairs are in proper shape, and the bank examiner has been notified of its situation. The Southeastern railroad is a road which has been taken in hand by Barlow, who raised it from a state of inefficiency, requiring a large outlay. Barlow held a large amount of bonds, but not attempting to put them upon the market, the road has been an active borrower in consequence, in order to carry on the improvements, the earnings barely covering current expenses.

Didn't Investigate. NEW YORK, Aug. 6.—The committee on labor and education met this morning and adjourned until the 12th inst. They intended to begin the investigation into the present telegraph strike, but the witnesses, among whom were John Campbell, John Mitchell, Eagan and other leaders of the strike, could not attend, owing to the additional duties devolving on them in consequence of the ordering out of railroad operators and postponement was requested on this account. The postal telegraph company has officially announced the opening of their line today between Chicago and New York. The rates will be twenty-five cents for twenty words, and ten cents for each additional ten words or less.

Condition of the Strike. CHICAGO, Aug. 6.—Up to 1 o'clock today no telegraph operators on the railroads leading out of this city had quit their keys. At the general offices of the Chicago & Alton the statement was made that none of their employees had left up to that hour, and the same was true of all roads having their headquarters in this city. The officials of all lines have apparently guarded against an emergency and have arranged to run all trains by printed time-tables in case any number of men going out should make this necessary, so that no delay is anticipated in the running of trains in any event.

Escapes from the Earthquake. NAPLES, Aug. 6.—Nineteen persons injured by the disaster at Ischia have died in the hospitals here during the past week. One hundred others, also wounded, were discharged from the hospital cured. A child which was buried in the ruins at Casamaciola at the time of the earthquake on the 20th ult., was rescued alive last Saturday night. The pope has decided to make the archbishop of Naples a cardinal as a mark of recognition of the service he rendered to the sufferers by the earthquake.

The Detroit Failure. DETROIT, Aug. 6.—Brown Bros. & Co. make as yet no further statement than already telegraphed, except that their liabilities will hardly exceed \$100,000. For several years they have struggled along, hoping to pay in full, but finally were forced to yield by the unexpected foreclosure of a mortgage held by J. D. Stanley of this city, assigned to D. E. Prescott. The indebtedness is wholly in Michigan.

Wants to be a Republic. MADRID, Aug. 6.—The outbreak among the Spanish troops, reported from Port Ugal, occurred in the city of Badajoz, capital of the province of the same name. The garrison of the town, numbering 700 men, pronounced for a republic, the constitution of 1860 and Ruizcortilla for president. The troops and people fraternized, and several regiments of soldiers have been dispatched to Badajoz to suppress the rising.

Against the Jews. ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 6.—The riots at Kikarionas, caused by animosity against the Jews, were continued on the 3rd instant. The mob attacked the Jewish quarters and destroyed many houses and liquor stores belonging to the Jews, and it is now reported that 100 persons were killed or wounded during the riot in the town.

The Egyptian Scourge. ALEXANDRIA, Aug. 6.—One hundred and ten British soldiers have died with the cholera since the outbreak of the disease. Seven persons, most of them Europeans, died here yesterday from cholera.

Refuses to Run for Governor. ST. PAUL, Minn., Aug. 6.—W. W. McNair, nominated for governor by the state democratic convention, declines to become a candidate. His successor will be chosen by the state central committee.

The New York Telegraphers. NEW YORK, Aug. 6.—The aspect of affairs regarding the telegraph strike is unchanged. The operators of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western road were all at work at noon today.

Liberated Insurgents. HONOLULU, Aug. 6.—Forty-one additional insurgents, liberated from the fortress in Spain, have arrived here.

Not Cholera but Local Distemper. WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—W. E. Stevens, United States consul to Smyrna, has written to the national board of health under date of July 23 last as follows: The news from Egypt is less alarming than at the time of my last report. The facts have come to light tending to show the disease is not Asiatic cholera, but a malignant local distemper caused by the filthy condition of the town and unclean habits of its lower classes, whose principal article of food is fish caught from the water polluted and poisoned by being used as a receptacle for offal, the carcasses of deceased animals, etc. During the British occupation many animals perished

and their bodies were dumped into the water regardless of consequences. This theory is strengthened by the following facts: The disease first made its appearance in Damietta June 4, but was not made public until the 20th, at which time the death rate became too large for longer concealment. Second, the mortality is confined almost wholly to the natives, who disregard, in their mode of living, all sanitary requirements. Third, the disease is limited to a small territory. Fourth, the previous course, on the supposition that it is cholera, cannot be traced. Fifth, the disease does not spread with the rapidity of the Asiatic cholera. In 1865 the cholera was only two days in traveling from Damietta to Alexandria. I may add that some of the best physicians of Smyrna do not regard the present scourge in Egypt as cholera. With stringent measures taken to confine it within the present limits, it is fair to assume its ravages will not be much further extended, although the death rate shows little diminution as yet.

The Strike. NEW YORK, Aug. 4.—There are no new developments in the telegraph war today. Both sides are still firm. At a meeting of the striking telegraphers this evening Chairman Mitchell stated that a bill of grievances had been presented to the officials of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western railroad by the telegraphers employed by that railroad, and that bills of grievances were presented today by telegraphers employed on all roads leading out of Chicago. Mitchell said he thought the telegraphers employed by the Chicago & Alton railroad would strike this evening. The principal topic of interest in the east in connection with the telegraphers' strike is furnished by the preparation for the meeting of the United States senate committee on education and labor, of which Senator Blair, of New Hampshire is chairman. The meeting will begin next Monday. An army of witnesses have been summoned by subpoena and they represent every shade of opinion in regard to labor matters and especially respecting the present strike of the telegraphers. Gould and Eckert are among them as well as leading members of the brotherhood and other labor organizations.

Card from Tinker. CHICAGO, Aug. 4.—The following bulletin respecting the strike situation was received here this evening:

NEW YORK, Aug. 4.—To R. C. Clowry, general superintendent: This week closes with our force largely increased, and our service greatly improved over the previous week, the past two days having reached almost perfection. The strikers are discomfited by the daily recurring denials of absurd stories put forth by their leaders to give them heart and hold them together. They find that the feast to which they were invited is supplied only with husks. Railroad operators did not go out. Thirty-five operators did not desert from the New York office. Gen. Eckert did not resign. Western Union directors did not disavow and last of all they would not confer and compromise. Comment upon inevitable result is unnecessary. (Signed) CHAS. A. TINKER, Gen'l Sup't Division.

Washington. WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—The total receipts of customs for July were \$30,909,290, against \$19,950,637 in same month in 1882. It is showing an increase of \$958,653 the first month of the new tariff law. Acting Postmaster General Hatton today approved the design for the new four cent postage stamp. It will contain a bust engraving of Andrew Johnson. Under a construction of the law made some time ago by Secretary Folger, leave of absence to employees of the treasury department is limited to thirty days in each calendar year, with pay, except in case of sickness. It has heretofore been the custom to allow employees fifteen days additional leave, that they might go home to vote. Now, all absence from duty on that account will be deducted from the thirty days leave allowed by law. In case of an employee having taken his full leave before the time for voting has arrived, he can only go home to vote by losing his pay for the time he may be absent.

A Black Sheep. WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—The Republican publishes an interview with an Irishman named Cornelius O'Donnell, who claimed to be a brother of O'Donnell who shot the Dublin informer Carey at Port Elizabeth, South Africa. In the interview O'Donnell said: "My brother left Chicago, where I have lived, about eight months ago, and said he was going to Ireland to help the suffering people there. I implored him not to do so, knowing what the result might be. He did not heed my advice, however, and left on the steamer Alaska in November last, arriving in Dublin about two weeks after I received a cablegram two months ago from him announcing that he was going to leave for south Africa with his wife to settle there and that is the last I heard from him until I read the dispatch announcing the shooting. My brother was always a wild, unmanageable sort of a fellow and has been around the world several times. He married a Chicago lady named Burns, by whom he had two children who are now in Chicago. I am going south and may possibly go to Port Elizabeth but I do not think I shall.

Wanting by Government. LONDON, Aug. 4.—The Australian agents general in London has presented a long statement to Lord Derby, minister of the colonies relative to the reasons of the Australians for issuing the annexation or establishment of a protectorate over the Western Pacific Islands, a portion of New Guinea. They point out the Anarchy existing there and the danger of the establishment of the French penal settlements. Agents general give direct assurance that colonies will recognize the necessity of contributing to the cost of the policy they ask England to pursue and are willing to place themselves in a position to act unitedly in the matter and in concert with England, although they cannot hastily accede to the larger question of federation. The Daily News in an editorial reviews favorably the paper presented by the agents general to Lord Derby.

Double Tragedy in Arkansas. CHICAGO, Aug. 4.—The Daily News Iron Bluff, Ark., special says a man named Parker, living on Hurricane creek in the center of the state, killed his daughter upon the announcement of her intention to marry a certain young man against his wishes. The neighbors hung Parker in his front door yard.

Settlement of Religious Differences. ROME, Aug. 4.—The negotiations between the

Vatican and France in regard to religious affairs have through the letter of President Grovy resulted in accord on the principal questions at issue. Instructions in accordance with the arrangement made have been sent the Papal Nuncio at Paris.

Yellow Fever. MOBILE, Ala., Aug. 3.—The revenue cutter Forward while on a cruise outside of Sand Island off Mobile bay yesterday, spoke the Norwegian bark Nasco De Zam, from Vera Cruz, with yellow fever on board. The sick were reported convalescent and needing no assistance. The bark was prohibited from coming nearer than ten miles from Mobile bar, and a pilot was not allowed to go on board. The bark was ordered to Ship Island, and set sail with fair wind.

Heavy Fire in San Francisco. SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 4.—A fire this morning on Post street destroyed almost the entire block. Thirty buildings were burned to the ground, among them the Winter Garden theatre and Druid's Hall. The losses are estimated at \$300,000. The insurance is believed to be less than one-half.

Terrible Crime of a Jealous Wife. TROY, N. Y., Aug. 4.—Theophilus Abare living near Pere, Clinton county, was found dying in his bed Thursday morning with three knife wounds in his neck. His wife had tied and it is believed that she is insane from jealousy. The coroner found that the wife had probably committed the deed.

Sanitary Restrictions. CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 4.—The International council will impose twenty-five days quarantine on vessels which have had cases of cholera on board. Other rigid restrictions will also be enforced.

A Challenge to Hanlan. MELBOURNE, Aug. 4.—Laycock, the Australian sculler has issued a challenge to Hanlan to row a race for the championship of the world on the Patamatta, New South Wales' course. Stakes 1000 pounds a side.

Left the Part. PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 4.—Milton H. Sanford the noted turfman of New York died at New York last evening.

DAKOTA NOTES. Mandan claims to have more college graduates than any city in Dakota.

An entire train of twenty cars of harvesters was recently shipped from Chicago to Dakota.

The Valley City Times speaks of new potatoes five inches long, and six inches in circumference.

The Sioux Fall Press says new wheat is coming in and that it is as plump as a high-fed partridge.

Grand Forks is to have a five-mile foot race between Rudolph Goetz and Frank Half, for \$25 a side.

A new stage route has just been opened from Carrington to New Chicago, at the west end of Devil's Lake.

According to the Grand Forks papers, watermelon season and Beecher comes about the same this year in Dakota.

A. J. McFee, of Fargo, is to be made assistant superintendent of the Dakota & Missouri division of the North Pacific.

A sharp land swindler, named McGinnis, was nabbed in Castalia, Dak., but slipped the clutches of the special agent by jumping out of a car window.

The Creelsburg, Dak., land office was opened Wednesday with Hon. W. H. Lord, of Michigan, as register, and H. A. O. Whipple, of Northfield, as receiver.

Dakota Journal: Mrs. Ben Ash, who is now in Chicago for the benefit of her health, is doing nicely, and her many friends earnestly hope that she may return fully recovered.

The original townsite of Grand Forks consisted of 356 lots; present value, \$447,620. There have been twenty-six additions platted consisting of 9,203 lots; present value of the additions, \$758,180.

The total Masonic membership in Dakota is 1,735, and the number of lodges is fifty. The place for holding the tenth annual communication of the grand lodge is fixed at Aberdeen, the second Tuesday in June, 1884.

Mitchell Maid: Gen. Tom Thumb is dead, but Dakota can boast of a man who is even smaller than Gen. Thumb. We refer to Commodore Dwiggins, of Miller, Dak. Mr. Dwiggins is twenty-seven years old, weight about eighty pounds, and is three feet and four inches in height.

A henery has been started at Wheatland which has a capacity of hatching twelve dozen chickens at one setting. Axford's glass incubators being used. The henery at Steele is the largest in the northwest. Mr. Steele has an incubator that hatches 1,500 eggs at once. Mr. Steele's steam piggery is also the largest in Dakota.

Fargo Republican: The number of final proofs made at the Fargo land office, during the last week, exceeded that of any previous week since the office was established, it being no less than one hundred and seven. Of the homesteads proved up on there were twenty-two on which the original settlers had resided the entire period of five years required by law.

Frederick, D. T., Herald, 2d: Frank M. Smith, of Grand Rapids, called on us yesterday. He is out on a tour, doing the trip entirely on his bicycle. He has already made 3,050 miles on his wheel and is now making another thousand. He is correspondent of the Wheelman, published at Boston, and of other eastern papers. His wife accompanies him in a buggy.

Dawson Globe, Aug. 2: Mr. H. G. Lee was called to Bismarck on Monday last by the illness of Messrs. Johnson and Cooper. These gentlemen assisted Mr. Lee on painting the Benjamin House and both were well known and highly esteemed at this place. Mr. Cooper has the consumption, one lung being entirely gone. We received word yesterday that both were better and doing nicely.

The Fargo papers are at it again. The Republican asked for continuance of the suit for libel brought by the Argus and the court continued it till the December term. The Argus, to all appearances, seemed anxious to push the suit. The republican believes to the contrary, and the only parties suffering are the readers of the two papers who are disgusted at the whole affair.

BEN BUTLER has been presented with two cross-eyed owls. Suggestive, eh?

ROSCOE'S RETURN.

Ex-Senator Conkling Returns From the National Park with Words of Praise.

He Tells a Tribune Reporter That the Country is Beyond His Expectations.

And it Will be One of the Leading Powers Commercially and Politically.

He Has "Retired" From Politics.

A TRIBUNE reporter went to Mandan Sunday afternoon for the purpose of meeting and holding an interview with Roscoe Conkling, the ex-power-behind-the-throne, who was on his return from the National Park. The disciple of the quill and pen-pot found the statesman of resignation comfortably seated in his special car engaged in conversation with a member of the party. He had just finished the evening task of mastication and was in that pleasant humor which always follows a hearty meal. The reporter advanced and opened fire on him as follows:

Reporter—Senator, I suppose you are now on your way from the park?

Conkling—Yes, sir, I am returning from one of the pleasantest journeys I have ever enjoyed. The park is a beautiful spot, and its scenery is beyond the wildest imagination.

Rep.—Are you going directly home?

Conkling—No, I will stop in St. Paul and Minneapolis a few days, and then to Chicago, from whence I will go home.

Rep.—What do you think of Dakota and its prospects?

Conkling—I am most happily surprised with the country and its development. Those who have settled here are worthy of praise and prosperity, and with no serious calamities the territory will ultimately be one of the wealthiest and most influential states in the union. The atmosphere is pure and invigorating; there is splendid natural irrigation, and the enterprise of the people surpasses that of any and all others on the continent.

At this juncture the car approached the iron bridge, and the senator, with the entire party, stepped upon the platform to view the great structure. Mr. Conkling was delighted with the plan and construction of the immense span, and manifested a great interest in the effect of the waters upon the piers, asking as to the danger of their being washed away, and after receiving a satisfactory reply, he launched out into the interviewing field, inquiring into the river traffic, the distances to various points, and the effect of the stream on the country.

Rep.—What is your opinion of the coming presidential campaign, and who do you think will be the "coming man?"

Conkling—I am afraid you have put an end to our interview. I have retired from politics, but, (pointing to his right) there is Gov. Boutwell and Mr. Gorham, they may tell you all about the situation and outlook. They know, and if they will, they can give you the true status of affairs politically.

The reporter then turned to the gentlemen referred to, but received the cruel plea of ignorance, which was delivered by Mr. Boutwell without flinching. Mr. Gorham was generous enough, however, to declare himself in favor of Rogers as president, but before he could proclaim the commendable traits of his candidate, the reporter asked him if Roger Williams had not died some years ago. This was the end of the political conversation and by unanimous consent all returned to the subject of

DAKOTA AND HER CAPITAL. Many questions were asked the reporter concerning Bismarck and right here Senator Conkling sandwiched in an explanation of his conduct while passing through the city on his way to the park. He desired the statement published that he was in bed when the train halted here and hearing the music, arose to dress, but was deprived of the pleasure of stepping upon the platform by the starting of the train and a natural dislike for tabernacular notoriety.

These in company with the senator were: Mr. Conkling, and Mr. Conkling's sister, Mrs. C. Gorham of the National Republican of Washington, D. C.; Ex-Governor Boutwell of Massachusetts, Griffith and Judge Cox of New York.

BEST BAKING POWDER.

Interesting Tests Made by the Government Chemists.

Dr. Edward G. Love, the present analytical chemist for the government, has recently made some interesting experiments as to the comparative value of baking powders. Dr. Love's tests were made to determine what brands are the most economical to use, and as their capacity lies in their leavening power, tests were directed solely to ascertain the available gas of each powder. Dr. Love's report gives the following:

Name of the Baking powder.	Cubic Inches Gas per each ounce Powder.
"Royal" (cream tartar powder).....	127.4
"Pamphlet" (cream tartar).....	125.2
"Bumford's" (phosphate) fresh.....	127.5
"Bumford's" (phosphate) old.....	121.6
"Hanford's" (alum powder).....	116.9
"Cleveland" (short weight 3 1/2 oz.).....	111.4
"Sea Foam".....	107.9
"Dr. Price's".....	106.8
"Snow Flake".....	108.88
"Lewis'" Condensed.....	98.2
"C. E. Andrews & Co." (contains alum).....	72.17
"Hecker's".....	92.5
"Gillett's".....	84.2
"Bulk".....	80.5

In his report the government chemist says: "I regard all alum powders as very unwholesome. Phosphate and tartaric acid powders liberate their gas too freely in process of baking, or under varying climatic changes suffer deterioration."

Dr. H. A. Mott, the former government chemist, after a careful and elaborate examination of the various baking powders of commerce, reported to the government in favor of the Royal brand.

COMPARATIVE WORTH OF BAKING POWDERS.

ROYAL (Absolutely Pure).....	
GRANT'S (Alum Powder)*.....	
BUMFORD'S (Phosphate) fresh.....	
HANFORD'S, when fresh.....	
REDHEAD'S.....	
CHAMBERLAIN (Alum Powder)*.....	
AMAZON (Alum Powder)*.....	
CLEVELAND'S (Short wt. 3 1/2 oz.).....	
PIONEER (San Francisco).....	
CZAR.....	
DR. PRICE'S.....	
SNOW FLAKE (Gross's, St. Paul).....	
LEWIS'.....	
CONGRESS.....	
HECKER'S.....	
GILLET'S.....	
HANFORD'S, when not fresh.....	
ANDREWS & CO. (contains alum) (Milwaukee) "Regal".....	
BULK (Powder sold loose).....	
BUMFORD'S, when not fresh.....	

Reports of Government Chemists

As to Purity and Wholesomeness of the Royal Baking Powder.

"I have tested a package of the Royal Baking Powder, which I purchased in the open market, and find it composed of pure and wholesome ingredients. It is a cream of tartar powder of a high degree of merit, and does not contain either alum or phosphates, or other injurious substances."

R. G. LOVE, Ph. D.

"It is a scientific fact that the Royal Baking Powder is absolutely pure."

H. A. MOTT, Ph. D.

"I have examined a package of Royal Baking Powder, purchased by myself in the market, and find it entirely free from alum, terra alba, or any other injurious substance."

HELVY MORTON, Ph. D., President of Stevens Institute of Technology.

"I have analyzed a package of Royal Baking Powder. The materials of which it is composed are pure and wholesome."

S. DANA HAYES, State Assayer, Mass.

"June 23, 1882.—We have made a careful analytical test of Royal Baking Powder, purchased by course in open market here, and in the original package. We find it to be a cream of tartar powder of the highest degree of strength, containing nothing but pure, wholesome, and useful ingredients."

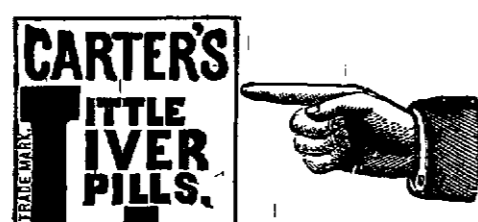
"JOHN H. WRIGHT, M. D., Analytical Chemists, St. Louis."

The Royal Baking Powder received the highest award over all competitors at the Vienna World's Exposition, 1873; at the Centennial, Philadelphia, 1876; at the American Institute, and at State Fairs throughout the country.

No other article of human food has ever received such high, emphatic, and universal endorsements from eminent chemists, physicians, scientists and Boards of Health all over the world.

NOTE.—The above DIAGRAM illustrates the comparative worth of various Baking Powders as shown by Chemical Analysis and experiments made by Prof. Schedler. A one-pound can of each powder was taken, the total leavening power or volume in each can calculated, the result being as indicated. This practical test for worth by Prof. Schedler only proves what every observant consumer of the Royal Baking Powder knows by practical experience, that while it costs a few cents per pound more than the ordinary kinds, it is far more economical, and, besides, affords the advantage of better work.

A single trial of the Royal Baking Powder will convince any fair-minded person of these facts. While the diagram shows some of the alum powders to be of a higher degree of strength than the other powders ranked below them, it is not to be taken as indicating that they have any value. All alum powders, no matter how high their strength, are to be avoided, as dangerous.



CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

CURE

SICK

HEAD

ACHE

Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Bloating, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick headache

is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not grip or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials of 25 cents, five for \$1. Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York City

PROPOSALS

FOR THE

Construction of a School House in the City of Bismarck, Dakota.

SEALED PROPOSALS for the construction of a school house in the city of Bismarck, D. T., will be received at the office of George Wirtz, architect, until 2 o'clock p. m. August 7, 1882, at which time said proposals will be opened in the presence of the board of school house commissioners.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of George and Carl Wirtz, architects, Bismarck, and at the office of George Wirtz, architect, St. Paul.

Good and sufficient bonds in the sum of Fifteen Thousand Dollars will be required from the contractors with not less than two responsible sureties for the construction of said building in accordance with the plans and specifications.

Separate bids will be received for the completion of the building on or before December 1, 1883, and on or before March 1, 1884.

J. W. RAYMOND, GEORGE WIRTZ, ARCHT., ST. PAUL.

JAS. A. EMMONS, J. P. DUNN, Bismarck, D. T., July 16, 1882.

No time should be lost if the stomach, liver and bowels are affected, to adopt the sure remedy, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Diseases of the organs named affect others far more serious, and a delay therefore is hazardous. Dyspepsia, liver complaint, chills and fever, early rheumatism, kidney weakness, bring serious bodily troubles if trifled with. Let no time be lost in using this effective and safe medicine.

For sale by all druggists and dealers generally.

STOMACH BITTERS

FOR THE

Construction of a School House in the City of Bismarck, Dakota.

SEALED PROPOSALS for the construction of a school house in the city of Bismarck, D. T., will be received at the office of George Wirtz, architect, until 2 o'clock p. m. August 7, 1882, at which time said proposals will be opened in the presence of the board of school house commissioners.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of George and Carl Wirtz, architects, Bismarck, and at the office of George Wirtz, architect, St. Paul.

Good and sufficient bonds in the sum of Fifteen Thousand Dollars will be required from the contractors with not less than two responsible sureties for the construction of said building in accordance with the plans and specifications.

Separate bids will be received for the completion of the building on or before December 1, 1883, and on or before March 1, 1884.

J. W. RAYMOND, GEORGE WIRTZ, ARCHT., ST. PAUL.

JAS. A. EMMONS, J. P. DUNN, Bismarck, D. T., July 16, 1882.

No time should be lost if the stomach, liver and bowels are affected, to adopt the sure remedy, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Diseases of the organs named affect others far more serious, and a delay therefore is hazardous. Dyspepsia, liver complaint, chills and fever, early rheumatism, kidney weakness, bring serious bodily troubles if trifled with. Let no time be lost in using this effective and safe medicine.

For sale by all druggists and dealers generally.

STOMACH BITTERS

FOR THE

Construction of a School House in the City of Bismarck, Dakota.

SEALED PROPOSALS for the construction of a school house in the city of Bismarck, D. T., will be received at the office of George Wirtz, architect, until 2 o'clock p. m. August 7, 1882, at which time said proposals will be opened in the presence of the board of school house commissioners.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of George and Carl Wirtz, architects, Bismarck, and at the office of George Wirtz, architect, St. Paul.

Good and sufficient bonds in the sum of Fifteen Thousand Dollars will be required from the contractors with not less than two responsible sureties for the construction of said building in accordance with the plans and specifications.

Separate bids will be received for the completion of the building on or before December 1, 1883, and on or before March 1, 1884.

J. W. RAYMOND, GEORGE WIRTZ, ARCHT., ST. PAUL.

JAS. A. EMMONS, J. P. DUNN, Bismarck, D. T., July 16, 1882.

No time should be lost if the stomach, liver and bowels are affected, to adopt the sure remedy, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Diseases of the organs named affect others far more serious, and a delay therefore is hazardous. Dyspepsia, liver complaint, chills and fever, early rheumatism, kidney weakness, bring serious bodily troubles if trifled with. Let no time be lost in using this effective and safe medicine.

For sale by all druggists and dealers generally.

STOMACH BITTERS

FOR THE

Construction of a School House in the City of Bismarck, Dakota.

SEALED PROPOSALS for the construction of a school house in the city of Bismarck, D. T., will be received at the office of George Wirtz, architect, until 2 o'clock p. m. August 7, 1882, at which time said proposals will be opened in the presence of the board of school house commissioners.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of George and Carl Wirtz, architects, Bismarck, and at the office of George Wirtz, architect, St. Paul.

Good and sufficient bonds in the sum of Fifteen Thousand Dollars will be required from the contractors with not less than two responsible sureties for the construction of said building in accordance with the plans and specifications.

Separate bids will be received for the completion of the building on or before December 1, 1883, and on or before March 1, 1884.

J. W. RAYMOND, GEORGE WIRTZ, ARCHT., ST. PAUL.

JAS. A. EMMONS, J. P. DUNN, Bismarck, D. T., July 16, 1882.

No time should be lost if the stomach, liver and bowels are affected, to adopt the sure remedy, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Diseases of the organs named affect others far more serious, and a delay therefore is hazardous. Dyspepsia, liver complaint, chills and fever, early rheumatism, kidney weakness, bring serious bodily troubles if trifled with. Let no time be lost in using this effective and safe medicine.

For sale by all druggists and dealers generally.

STOMACH BITTERS

FOR THE

Construction of a School House in the City of Bismarck, Dakota.

SEALED PROPOSALS for the construction of a school house in the city of Bismarck, D. T., will be received at the office of George Wirtz, architect, until 2 o'clock p. m. August 7, 1882, at which time said proposals will be opened in the presence of the board of school house commissioners.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of George and Carl Wirtz, architects, Bismarck, and at the office of George Wirtz, architect, St. Paul.

Good and sufficient bonds in the sum of Fifteen Thousand Dollars will be required from the contractors with not less than two responsible sureties for the construction of said building in accordance with the plans and specifications.

Separate bids will be received for the completion of the building on or before December 1, 1883, and on or before March 1, 1884.

J. W. RAYMOND, GEORGE WIRTZ, ARCHT., ST. PAUL.

JAS. A. EMMONS, J. P. DUNN, Bismarck, D. T., July 16, 1882.

No time should be lost if the stomach, liver and bowels are affected, to adopt the sure remedy, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Diseases of the organs named affect others far more serious, and a delay therefore is hazardous. Dyspepsia, liver complaint, chills and fever, early rheumatism, kidney weakness, bring serious bodily troubles if trifled with. Let no time be lost in using this effective and safe medicine.

For sale by all druggists and dealers generally.

STOMACH BITTERS

FOR THE

Construction of a School House in the City of Bismarck, Dakota.

SEALED PROPOSALS for the construction of a school house in the city of Bismarck, D. T., will be received at the office of George Wirtz, architect, until 2 o'clock p. m. August 7, 1882, at which time said proposals will be opened in the presence of the board of school house commissioners.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of George and Carl Wirtz, architects, Bismarck, and at the office of George Wirtz, architect, St. Paul.

Good and sufficient bonds in the sum of Fifteen Thousand Dollars will be required from the contractors with not less than two responsible sureties for the construction of said building in accordance with the plans and specifications.

Separate bids will be received for the completion of the building on or before December 1, 1883, and on or before March 1, 1884.

J. W. RAYMOND, GEORGE WIRTZ, ARCHT., ST. PAUL.

JAS. A. EMMONS, J. P. DUNN, Bismarck, D. T., July 16, 1882.

No time should be lost if the stomach, liver and bowels are affected, to adopt the sure remedy, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Diseases of the organs named affect others far more serious, and a delay therefore is hazardous. Dyspepsia, liver complaint, chills and fever, early rheumatism, kidney weakness, bring serious bodily troubles if trifled with. Let no time be lost in using this effective and safe medicine.

For sale by all druggists and dealers generally.

STOMACH BITTERS

FOR THE

Construction of a School House in the City of Bismarck, Dakota.

SEALED PROPOSALS for the construction of a school house in the city of Bismarck, D. T., will be received at the office of George Wirtz, architect, until 2 o'clock p. m. August 7, 1882, at which time said proposals will be opened in the presence of the board of school house commissioners.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of George and Carl Wirtz, architects, Bismarck, and at the office of George Wirtz, architect, St. Paul.

Good and sufficient bonds in the sum of Fifteen Thousand Dollars will be required from the contractors with not less than two responsible sureties for the construction of said building in accordance with the plans and specifications.

Separate bids will be received for the completion of the building on or before December 1, 1883, and on or before March 1, 1884.

J. W. RAYMOND, GEORGE WIRTZ, ARCHT., ST. PAUL.

JAS. A. EMMONS, J. P. DUNN, Bismarck, D. T., July 16, 1882.

No time should be lost if the stomach, liver and bowels are affected, to adopt the sure remedy, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Diseases of the organs named affect others far more serious, and a delay therefore is hazardous. Dyspepsia, liver complaint, chills and fever, early rheumatism, kidney weakness, bring serious bodily troubles if trifled with. Let no time be lost in using this effective and safe medicine.

For sale by all druggists and dealers generally.

STOMACH BITTERS

FOR THE

Construction of a School House in the City of Bismarck, Dakota.

SEALED PROPOSALS for the construction of a school house in the city of Bismarck, D. T., will be received at the office of George Wirtz, architect, until 2 o'clock p. m. August 7, 1882, at which time said proposals will be opened in the presence of the board of school house commissioners.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of George and Carl Wirtz, architects, Bismarck, and at the office of George Wirtz, architect, St. Paul.

Good and sufficient bonds in the sum of Fifteen Thousand Dollars will be required from the contractors with not less than two responsible sureties for the construction of said building in accordance with the plans and specifications.

Separate bids will be received for the completion of the building on or before December 1, 1883, and on or before March 1, 1884.

J. W. RAYMOND, GEORGE WIRTZ, ARCHT., ST. PAUL.

JAS. A. EMMONS, J. P. DUNN, Bismarck, D. T., July 16, 1882.

No time should be lost if the stomach, liver and bowels are affected, to adopt the sure remedy, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Diseases of the organs named affect others far more serious, and a delay therefore is hazardous. Dyspepsia, liver complaint, chills and fever, early rheumatism, kidney weakness, bring serious bodily troubles if trifled with. Let no time be lost in using this effective and safe medicine.

For sale by all druggists and dealers generally.

STOMACH BITTERS

FOR THE

Construction of a School House in the City of Bismarck, Dakota.

SEALED PROPOSALS for the construction of a school house in the city of Bismarck, D. T., will be received at the office of George Wirtz, architect, until 2 o'clock p. m. August 7, 1882, at which time said proposals will be opened in the presence of the board of school house commissioners.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of George and Carl Wirtz, architects, Bismarck, and at the office of George Wirtz, architect, St. Paul.

Good and sufficient bonds in the sum of Fifteen Thousand Dollars will be required from the contractors with not less than two responsible sureties for the construction of said building in accordance with the plans and specifications.

Separate bids will be received for the completion of the building on or before December 1, 1883, and on or before March 1, 1884.

J. W. RAYMOND, GEORGE WIRTZ, ARCHT., ST. PAUL.

JAS. A. EMMONS, J. P. DUNN, Bismarck, D. T., July 16, 1882.

No time should be lost if the stomach, liver and bowels are affected, to adopt the sure remedy, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Diseases of the organs named affect others far more serious, and a delay therefore is hazardous. Dyspepsia, liver complaint, chills and fever, early rheumatism, kidney weakness, bring serious bodily troubles if trifled with. Let no time be lost in using this effective and safe medicine.

For sale by all druggists and dealers generally.

STOMACH BITTERS

FOR THE

Construction of a School House in the City of Bismarck, Dakota.

SEALED PROPOSALS for the construction of a school house in the city of Bismarck, D. T., will be received at the office of George Wirtz, architect, until 2 o'clock p. m. August 7, 1882, at which time said proposals will be opened in the presence of the board of school house commissioners.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of George and Carl Wirtz, architects, Bismarck, and at the office of George Wirtz, architect, St. Paul.

Good and sufficient bonds in the sum of Fifteen Thousand Dollars will be required from the contractors with not less than two responsible sureties for the construction of said building in accordance with the plans and specifications.

Separate bids will be received for the completion of the building on or before December 1, 1883, and on or before March 1, 1884.

The Bismarck Tribune

BY LOUNSBERRY & JEWELL.

THE DAILY TRIBUNE.

Published every morning, except Monday, at Bismarck, Dakota, is delivered by carrier to all parts of the city at a twenty-five cents per week, or \$1.00 per month.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

One month, postage paid, \$1.00
Three months, postage paid, 3.00
Six months, postage paid, 5.00
One year, postage paid, 10.00

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

Eight pages, containing a summary of the news of the week, both foreign and local, published every Friday, sent, postage paid, to any address for \$2.00 six months, \$1.25 and at the leading reading rooms throughout the east.

TO ADVERTISERS.

The DAILY TRIBUNE circulates in every town within one hundred miles of Bismarck reached by a daily mail, and is by far the best advertising medium in this part of the Northwest. The WEEKLY TRIBUNE has a large and rapidly increasing circulation throughout the country, and is a desirable sheet through which to reach the farmers and residents of the small towns remote from railroad lines. The general advertising agent of the TRIBUNE is A. F. Richardson, with headquarters at Room 55, Tribune Building, New York. The DAILY TRIBUNE will be found on file at the Grand Pacific Hotel, Chicago, and at the leading reading rooms throughout the east.

BOARD OF EQUALIZATION.

The law requires the Board of Equalization to meet at the capital of the territory on the second Monday in August for the purpose of equalizing and assessing the territorial tax upon the various counties.

As the last legislature repealed the law fixing the capital and seat of government at Yankton, it seemed to be plain that the Board could not meet there.

The governor, therefore, submitted the question as to where the legal capital and seat of government would be on the second Monday in August to Attorney-General Hughes, who submitted to the governor the following opinion and decided that the Board must meet in Bismarck.

In accordance with the decision, the governor has issued an order requiring the members of the Board to convene at Bismarck, on Monday, the 13th instant, at which time and place all parties interested in the proceedings of the Board can be heard. The following is Mr. Hughes' letter:

YANKTON, July 17, 1883.
To His Excellency, M. G. Ordway, Governor,
Yankton, Dakota.

Sir, In reply to your inquiry as to the place for meeting of the territorial board of equalization, I have the honor to state that section thirty-two of chapter twenty-eight of the territorial code requires the said board "to hold a session at the capital." Chapter one hundred and four of the laws enacted by the fifteenth legislature assembly repealed the act locating the seat of government of the territory at Yankton, and appointing commissioners for the purpose of locating the permanent seat of government and the capital building of the territory of Dakota." Section four of said last named chapter is as follows:

Sec. 4. On or before the first day of July, A. D. 1883, the commissioners or a majority of them shall select a suitable site for the seat of government of the territory of Dakota, due regard being had to its accessibility from all portions of the territory and its general fitness for a capital, when at least \$100,000 shall be paid or guaranteed in money; if the amount be not paid in money, then its payment to the territory shall be secured by a bond with good and sufficient security, payable to the territory, which bond shall be approved by the commissioners or a majority thereof. And after the site is determined upon as aforesaid, said commissioners shall secure good and sufficient title deeds of at least 160 acres of land, upon which the capital building shall be erected, and a sufficient amount of said grounds shall be laid out in squares and suitable landscapes, and the same is hereby declared to be the permanent seat of government of the territory of Dakota, at which all the public offices of the territory shall be kept and at which all of the sessions of the legislature shall hereafter be held.

The commissioners named in said act, on the 2d day of June, 1883, accepted the proposal of the city of Bismarck, donating to the territory of Dakota, \$100,000 in money and 320 acres of land, and selected the northeast quarter of section thirty-three, town 139 range 80 west, p. m., situated in the city of Bismarck, for the site of the seat of government of the territory of Dakota. The site thus selected, is, by the provisions of said act, declared to be the permanent seat of government of the territory of Dakota, I am, therefore, of the opinion that Bismarck is the capital of the territory of Dakota, and that said board should convene at said place.

Very respectfully,
ALEXANDER HUGHES, Attorney General.

D. ELWELL, regent of the university of Dakota, was recently interviewed by the Deadwood Pioneer upon matters in general and the sentiment of the people upon division in particular throughout the eastern part of the territory, and said: "I met Capt. Wagner of Bon Homme county and he expressed himself very strongly against the scheme. He said a little squad of men selected twice their own number as delegates to the Huron convention, and that upon a fair vote of the people, his county would go to one against division. In Clay county I was told that five men met in secret caucuses without any call whatever, and selected the Huron delegates. The general sentiment of the people of Clay county seems to be against division. At Elk Point the same kind of a farce was gone through with, there being but thirteen present at the mass meeting to select delegates to the Huron convention. The general impression among those with whom I conversed on the movement was that there would be no opposition to it for the simple reason that the people took no interest in the matter, feeling that it would be futile for an unauthorized body of republicans to present such a measure to a democratic congress, and knowing that owing to the way the matter was presented to them, there was no opportunity to vote against it, ten men being as effective in electing delegates to the Sioux Falls convention as five hundred. It is rumored that if the movement is pushed, North Dakota will or-

ganize a movement for admission as a whole, in which event the manner of the selection of delegates will be shown up, and the people will probably have an opportunity to vote upon the question of division or admission as a whole. Personally I am not opposed to division, but I am against any movement which does not give the people a chance to express themselves clearly on both sides of the question and I do not think that Sioux Falls has any special interest in building up a capital city in South Dakota which would compete with us for the commercial supremacy of the territory. I shall be glad to assist the people of Sioux Falls in entertaining the gentlemen from other parts of the territory who shall attend the convention, as a liberal and generous treatment of these gentlemen will be a good advertisement for Sioux Falls. I am too busy to do much outside work, but will do my best to show the hospitality of the best city in Dakota."

The revolutionary convention scheme does not seem to be held in universal favor even in South Dakota. The people at large exhibit but little interest in the move and the election for delegates was but little more than a farce. Out of the 210 votes in Tyndall precinct. Bon Homme county, only sixteen votes were cast. The Vermillion Republican thus defines its position on the question: "The position of the Republican on the question growing out of the meeting of a lot of soreheads, at Huron a while ago, is very simple. In the first place the so called convention did not represent the people, but was the voluntary gathering together of a lot of disgruntled politicians, with a sprinkling of curious lookers on, and quite a percentage of would-be politicians, who were anxious to catch on to any movement that might lead on to fortune. Now this was the exact makeup of the Huron convention, and we challenge anybody, any where, to dispute it."

This being the fact we do not feel like following such assumed leadership, for it bodes no good to anybody. We are not therefore opposed to division on the 46th parallel or to statehood, but we are opposed to a set of self-constituted leaders, who would take the people by the "nape of the neck" and drag them into division or statehood when in their judgment they can see no good in such a step at this time. Further than this we will not lend our aid to further a scheme as to put the county and territory to the useless expense of an illegal election, and the effort to saddle the expense of a so-called constitutional convention upon the people, which will have no moral or legal weight at home and will be a laughing stock before congress.

There are many things in our judgment, which it might be proper to do to secure division—if possible—on the 46th parallel, but one of those things is not to organize a constitutional convention through the agency of less than one-twentieth of our people.

SPEAKING OF candidates and prophets the New York Journal says: "The political prophets are beginning to put in an appearance. A renowned western statesman of the democratic persuasion is of the opinion that Mr. McDonald, of Indiana, is now the favorite 'war horse' of that party, and that with Governor Cleveland, or Mr. Hewitt as a running mate he could easily carry off the great presidential prize next year. On the other hand, Mr. Emory Storrs, of Chicago, considerably enlightens his bewildered republican friends on the same subject. Mr. Arthur and Mr. Foster, he positively asserts, are the strongest presidential team in the country, and he is equally positive that they can make the best time to the executive mansion. Every well-trained presidential candidate has his own prophet, and as there are several other gentlemen in the presidential paddock, the appearance of their precursors in the political wilderness is in order. Where are the Blaine and the Tilden prophets? And who is preparing the way for Butler? Mr. Bayard is too poor to afford so great a luxury, and the result is that his canvass is waning. Governor Cleveland had at one time a large number of them, but they appear to be out on a strike. Mr. Fabian, of Pennsylvania, is in the same position. A candidate without 'prophets is in a bad way.'"

THE Little Falls Transcript, in a paragraph headed "Bismarck's Boom," says this, every word of which is the truth as seen by the writer of it: "The number of people pouring into the city is beyond credulity. Every train brings a throng of anxious mechanics, artisans and capitalists, all of whom are looking for business location, labor or desirable property. The hotels are crowded daily and many of the new comers are settling down in the capital city. The great demand now is for tenement houses, which are being built at a rapid rate, new cottages and dwelling houses looming in every portion of the town. Gentlemen of experience in commercial centers and in the building of important towns, are sanguine in their belief that Bismarck is to be the great center of all the north-western commerce from Minnesota into and beyond Montana, to the provinces and south for hundreds of miles."

Mr. JOHN A. SCHLENER, of C.D. Whitall & Co., has just returned to St. Paul from an extended trip in Northern Minnesota and Northeastern Dakota. He states to the Pioneer Press that in the

sections visited, and where the greatest damage was feared from the prolonged dry spell in the spring, the wheat stalks are longer and well filled, and the prospects of an average yield are excellent, especially between Casselton and Bismarck. A few localities show slight damage by hail and rain, and the wheat fields near Fargo will not yield heavily, but outside of these limited areas the indications are unexpectedly encouraging. Many farmers who had surrendered during the drought are again very hopeful. Business firms which have been seriously debating the plan of withdrawing their salesmen from the Dakota territory on account of the expected shortage in the crops, express a determination to keep them on the road, having every reason to anticipate a brisk and profitable trade during the fall and winter. Mr. Schlener is well satisfied with the results of his observations in the north, where the fields will still serve as the backbone for trade and manufacturers, notwithstanding the gloomy forebodings of the spring.

HANLAN'S success appears to have rendered him giddy. Not long since he gave Courtney a savage tongue lashing in public without the least provocation; at Minnetonka he made and lost a silly wager of \$200 that O'Brien, a professional log rider, could not sit and stand alternately in a shell for the space of one minute without capsizing; and later still he said, in a mixed company, that he, Hamm, Ross, Conley and Gosmer, Lee, Hamm, Ross, Conley and Gosmer, who could outrow Courtney. It needed only a man with sand and money to let the wind out of that bubble, and the man was there, in the person of John Cree, who offered to back Courtney against each of the carsmen named for \$1,000 a side. He immediately posted the money and \$500 forfeit with the New York Clipper, and now waits for Hanlan to put up—which he knows better than to do. Should he weaken, Cree issues a challenge to match Courtney against Hanlan's favorite, Lee, for any sum whatever. Mr. Hanlan's too previous tongue has got him into a pocket, from which his skill with the sculls will not rescue him. Money talks now.

CONKLING was as mum—extra dry—on politics to the St. Paul reporters as he had been to the TRIBUNE representative here. About the only positive statement the ex-senator made was in response to a hope expressed by a knight of the Faber that he should see the distinguished statesman taking an active part in the next republican presidential convention. "But you won't," was the very emphatic rejoinder. There are many political laborers in the vineyard who will breathe more freely when they hear of this announcement "by authority."

What Spooendyke would call "a measly flea," once alighted on the tip of a lion's tail and proclaimed its sanguinary intent to devour the lord of the forest at one meal. Just then the lion started off, clenching victoriously his tail, and that de luded flea actually harnessed itself into the belief that it was steering the monarch of the jungle. Similarly certain insects in South Dakota imagined they were going to "chaw up" Bismarck, and when they find the capital city walking away with them, they fatuously suppose that they are doing the steering.

The government's preparations for printing the new two-cent letter stamps are so well under way that there is no danger of a failure in supply when they come into use on the first of October next. This stamp has been engraved and the design for the four-cent stamp has been approved. The five-cent and six-cent stamps will remain the same as now.

THE New York Evening Post is of opinion that Mr. Blaine's friends are at work with more than their old zeal, and that at the proper time the plumed knight will enter the lists with visor down, prepared to unhorse all who dare dispute his rights to take the whole road on his march toward the White House.

THE Valley City Times says that Thomas Lucas, the inventor of the ingenious contrivance which makes the burning of lignite or Bismarck coal a success in any stove, has just closed a very favorable contract with the Detroit Stove Works, and will at once commence supplying the northwest with the invention.

MENNA, the democratic nominee for governor of Minnesota, declines to run because he wants to take a trip to Europe. Minnesota being hopelessly republican may have added somewhat to the attractions of a European visit.

HELENA, the capital of Montana, is also the financial center of the territory. The last statement of the First National Bank of that city shows surplus and profits of \$250,000.

THE primer man of Denver Tribune fame, Eugene Field, will hereafter, for a time at least, throw his sparkling scintillations into the columns of the Chicago Daily News.

The amenities of journalism have permeated the air around about Brule if we may judge by the following from the Index of a recent date: "Shagunsky John, the harmless crank who pretends to edit a weekly half-fed little sheet of papers called the Chamberlain Register, again gave vent to his wrath at the Index in the last issue of the Chamberlain Townslee Co.'s handbill."

By Telegraph

An Uneasy Day.

NEW YORK, Aug. 8.—The stock market was generally unfavorable and weak during the forenoon. After 12:30 the market was quiet until 1 o'clock when there was a raid on North Pacific in which the Oregon & Transcontinental was broken from \$74 to \$70 in a few minutes on what were said to be stop orders for 3,000 shares, though there is reason for the belief that this was not true and that it was only a concerted raid. At the same time North Pacific's declined from \$47 to \$46 for common, and from \$87 to \$85 for preferred and Oregon & Transcontinental from \$138 to \$136. During this time the decline in the rest of the market was from 1/2 to 3/4. The market was at first as steady as at the recovery noted at 2 o'clock, but the steadiness soon turned into weakness, prices declining in the last half of the hour 1/2 to 3/4, the latter on Oregon Transcontinental from 72 1/2 to 71 1/2, with 3/4 on Texas Pacific to 29 3/4, 3/4 on North Pacific common to 46 1/2 and 3/4 to 1/2 on the remainder of the market.

SEMI ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

The board of directors of the Oregon Improvement company today declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent, payable September 15.

The Evening Post says there is evidently more than the usual amount of lying being done in the stock market. One story freely circulated and which was reiterated at some of the clubs last night was that a certain company had been recently borrowers from two to three million dollars in the way of sterling loans for use in sustaining certain stocks in the market. This is not only positively denied by the bankers through whom the loans are said to have been negotiated, but there has been no evidence of any such transactions in the exchange market. The sharp and important break in Oregon & Transcontinental just after one o'clock was reported to be in consequence of the stop order on 3,000 shares which is not believed by anybody, the general understanding being the break in that other North Pacific was the result of a pre-concocted "bear raid."

RUMORS OF BANK FAILURE.

Aside from the above there were also rumors of bank failures and various other disturbing reports of yesterday, a majority of which were denied to day.

The Elections.

A CLEAN SWEEP FOR THE MORMONS.
OGDEN, Aug. 7.—Election day passed quietly. There was but little interest in the election. The "People's" or Mormon ticket was elected in each district throughout the territory with the exception of Summit county, which is in doubt. A majority of the Gentiles refrained from voting. A large majority of the Mormons voted, who it is known voted solid as directed by the church.

KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 7.—Returns from the state election come in very slow. Those received indicate that a light vote was polled, with no falling off in the democratic comparative majority throughout the state. So far as heard from the counties usually electing democratic legislatures did so yesterday, while the republicans have held their own in the counties generally carried by them. The majority for Knott will be about \$5,000, which statement is based upon returns as follows. It is impossible to supply detailed returns, owing to telegraphic difficulties. Henry Clay, grandson of the great Henry Clay, was defeated for the legislature after the hottest political fight ever had here. Both heard Caldwell, who defeated him, are democrats EVERYTHING DEMOCRATIC.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 7.—The Commercial Gazette's special from Frankfort, Ky., says the democratic majority is forty to fifty thousand, with the legislature overwhelmingly democratic.

A REPUBLICAN COUNTY.

VANCEBURG, Ky., Aug. 7.—The republicans carried every precinct in Lewis county, and elected three representatives.

THE LEGISLATURE.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 7.—Partial returns from thirty-three counties do not change the estimate given in the first dispatch, nor do they furnish sufficient data on which to tabulate statements. The legislature will stand, democrats, 80; republicans, 20, if the present estimates are unchanged; senate, democrats, 30; republicans, 3. The general assembly elects this winter a successor to United States Senator K. D. Williams, whose term expires in March, 1885.

THE MONOPOLY WINS.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 8.—The five civil suits brought by C. H. Fuller, general agent, this city, of the Chicago Meat company, against the Western Union Telegraph company have been decided by Magistrate List in favor of the company.

The Guests of Uncle Rufus.

NEW YORK, Aug. 8.—About twenty-three members of the distinguished party to Yellowstone Rufus Hatch on his trip to the Yellowstone park, visited Wards and Blackwell's Islands, and Long Branch and Coney Island today.

Disgusted Miners.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 8.—The Milwaukee miners who met representatives of the northwestern roads to arrange for lower rates to the east because of the ruinous terms by way of Duluth returned home without accomplishing their purpose.

Their Boots Filled.

NEW YORK, Aug. 8.—George S. Hart and W. K. Saulter were elected directors of the postal telegraph company in the places of Hugh J. Jewett and Thos. Dickson resigned. A president was not chosen.

Acquatic.

CHICAGO, August 8.—The Canadian yacht Arlanta, defeated the yacht Cora today in the final fourteen mile race for the Fisher cup.

Wonder If It's a Fact.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Aug. 8.—Four striking telegraph operators returned to work today. The office now has a full force.

Mary Got There.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—Mary E. Hannaman has been appointed postmistress at Aberdeen, D. T.

A Cholera Scarce.

CHICAGO, Aug. 7.—There was a sensation on West Lake street yesterday. Twenty-seven persons in a boarding house at No. 61 ate of ice

cracker wagon on a regular trip from Darlington, Ind., on the 24th of November, Stout carrying a gun to do some hunting. He left the wagon and struck through the woods. After being gone a few miles, Dunbar followed the road some distance and then went across in the direction of Stout. Dunbar did not return and was found later with his skull crushed and several bullet holes in his body. Stout confessed he took his life for what money he had. Last night Stout rested well and rose with pulse and temperature about normal. He was led to the scaffold at 1 in the afternoon, accompanied by his attorneys and made a final statement before the drop fell. The fall broke his neck and death ensued immediately.

Crime That Would Out.

CHICAGO, Aug. 8.—Michael Danner, station agent for the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific railroad at Marseilles, Ill., was arrested today for the alleged embezzlement of the funds of the Odd Fellows Benevolent association of New York while serving as its treasurer ten years ago. The story published is to the effect that the real name of the man is T. W. Dennes; that after the discovery of the shortage in his accounts, of between \$3,000 and \$5,000, he went to Canada, and after the search for him was abandoned, moved to Illinois, married under his assumed name, and attempted to live down the memory of his former career. He was given a good recommendation by the railroad company.

He Has Lived Too Long.

St. Louis, Aug. 8.—Wm. Tannhill, 18 years old, working for Herbert Hartmann, of Belleville, Ill., took advantage of the absence of the family last evening and enticed Minnie Hartmann, 12 years old, niece of the farmer, to an outdoor where he brutally assaulted her and flogged her. She suffered intensely all night from convulsions and there are little hopes of her recovery. Citizens are hunting for the scoundrel.

Opinions On The Strike.

NEW YORK, Aug. 9.—A Times editorial this morning says it will weaken the Brotherhood to call out the railroad operators: to call them out now would savor of compulsion: that it is clear they are not inclined of their own notion to leave their instruments. The fun says of the Brotherhood, their action in calling out the railroad operators is wrong and unjustifiable, and says, the fact that they have ordered them out, amounts to a declaration that the telegraph strike has failed.

Great Ovation to Sullivan.

BOSTON, Aug. 7.—Fully 15,000 persons attended the opening of John L. Sullivan's Washington street bar-room, which was packed with people, the rough element predominating. The services of the entire reserve police station with half a dozen mounted officers were necessary to preserve order and keep the street clear for vehicles. The crowd in the main was good-natured; three arrests for fighting.

What Liquor Can Do.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 8.—While vesselmen believe that the schooner Nellie and Annie may have been lost with her crew of five men they are confident she was not wrecked in the same gale as the Sea Bird, for she left this port a week ago Sunday only, while the Sea Bird was lost a week previous to that. The captain and crew were under the influence of liquor when she left.

DeLesseps' Letter Approved.

PARIS, Aug. 8.—At the meeting of the board of directors of the Suez Canal company the British members present unanimously approved the letter of DeLesseps of the 23rd ult. to Gladstone in which DeLesseps informed the English prime minister that he need not consider himself bound by the terms of agreement in regard to the second Suez canal which he had signed.

Failure of a Stock Broker.

BOSTON, Aug. 8.—Henry Daniels, a stock broker, has suspended in consequence of the failure of Watson, the stock broker, who failed Tuesday. The liabilities of Daniels are small. Late this afternoon the business friends of Watson came to his assistance, and it is hoped an arrangement will be made which will enable him to recover tomorrow.

Pity He Didn't Die.

READING, Pa., Aug. 8.—In Hamburg last night Oscar Miller, aged 18, proposed marriage to Kate Stambeck, aged the same. She refused, and he immediately fired the contents of seven barrels of his revolver into his own head, mouth and chest. He may recover.

The Monopoly Wins.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 8.—The five civil suits brought by C. H. Fuller, general agent, this city, of the Chicago Meat company, against the Western Union Telegraph company have been decided by Magistrate List in favor of the company.

The Guests of Uncle Rufus.

NEW YORK, Aug. 8.—About twenty-three members of the distinguished party to Yellowstone Rufus Hatch on his trip to the Yellowstone park, visited Wards and Blackwell's Islands, and Long Branch and Coney Island today.

Disgusted Miners.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 8.—The Milwaukee miners who met representatives of the northwestern roads to arrange for lower rates to the east because of the ruinous terms by way of Duluth returned home without accomplishing their purpose.

Their Boots Filled.

NEW YORK, Aug. 8.—George S. Hart and W. K. Saulter were elected directors of the postal telegraph company in the places of Hugh J. Jewett and Thos. Dickson resigned. A president was not chosen.

Acquatic.

CHICAGO, August 8.—The Canadian yacht Arlanta, defeated the yacht Cora today in the final fourteen mile race for the Fisher cup.

Wonder If It's a Fact.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Aug. 8.—Four striking telegraph operators returned to work today. The office now has a full force.

Mary Got There.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—Mary E. Hannaman has been appointed postmistress at Aberdeen, D. T.

A Cholera Scarce.

CHICAGO, Aug. 7.—There was a sensation on West Lake street yesterday. Twenty-seven persons in a boarding house at No. 61 ate of ice

cream, watermelon, green peas and roast veal, and were seized with violent cramps. The report got out that it was cholera, and a general stampede from the neighborhood resulted. The health officers examined the premises, and gave the opinion that the sickness was very severe case of the stomach ache, the result of eating the articles mentioned.

Warning to Strikers.

NEW YORK, Aug. 7.—The following was issued from the executive officers of the Western Union telegraph company:

New York, Aug. 7.—It has come to our knowledge that in connection with a strike of operators and linemen, an organized plan of cutting wires and crossing the wires of the Western Union and other companies in New York city and vicinity has been agreed upon and is being carried out. In pursuance of such a plan a large number of wires have been cut during the past week, and fifty-nine wires were cut last night in New York and vicinity, the work done in all the marks of having been well paid for by this company for the arrest and conviction of each and every person wilfully discharging his duty or destroying any part of the company's telegraph lines or apparatus. [Signed.] THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH CO. THOS. T. ECKERT, Acting President.

NEW TACOMA.

A Pioneer Tells How the City Looked and Business Boomed.

As New Tacoma, or Tacoma, is so rapidly becoming the objective point in the northwest for those who are guided by the star of "empire" which westward takes its way, and so much has been published regarding this terminus of the great transcontinental line which will place make Bismarck a near neighbor to the waves of the Pacific, the growing importance of that city is widely known. Many of the reports, however, of the rapid growth of the city and of the commercial boom have been highly colored. For this reason an accurate and authentic description of Tacoma and its business, as obtained from W. H. Fife, one of the earliest pioneer settlers there, who passed through this city last evening, possesses the virtue of reliability to a certain extent, if not the charm of novelty. Mr. Fife was at the present site of Tacoma in 1862, being drawn thither by the upper Coeur d'Alene stockmen. He states that at that time the west coast of the North Pacific, and the advancement of such real estate as he was able to obtain to remunerative figures.

"The city is now," said Mr. Fife, "a place with 5,000 population. A year ago there were scarcely 1,500 inhabitants, and for several years previous to that 500 would have numbered all the people within a radius of three miles, except the Indians on a reservation. You may be assured that the city was not waiting for long ones to such of us who had gone there with a view to making profitable investments. Not a few became disheartened and moved to Seattle and other places, but there were a hundred or more who held on, full of abiding faith in the future. The harbor which gives us our splendid steamship facilities is deep and safe. The tide water floods half northeast of the city above the tide. The present business portion is on the first bench and is gradually extending to the second. Pacific avenue is the principal street. The buildings are nearly all wood, but brick and stone will hereafter form the chief building material. Brick made east of the city and shipped here from quarries about fifteen miles away. Packed sound lumber is plentiful and cheap. Coal comes from the mines twenty miles away. The Carbonate owned by the Central Pacific road, and produced 2,000 tons monthly. The Wilkinson is owned by the North Pacific company. The Sontag Prairie mine produces all the coal needed for business and private consumption. The substantial improvements in Tacoma which are now being made are in progress, are flattering to the pride of the residents. The Pacific company and the Tacoma land company are building a hotel to cost, when completed, \$100,000. Hon. C. B. Wright, of the North Pacific company, has donated \$100,000 to construct two seminaries, one for males, and the other for female students. He has also donated \$30,000 for a memorial college. A central school is being constructed at the cost of \$25,000. It will accommodate 700 pupils. The city itself is quiet and business like without difficulty. Miners are as good as a cosmopolitan population will allow. All principal religious denominations are represented. The schools are well conducted and supplied with competent instructors. On the whole, I consider the city admirably fitted to be the third if not the second largest city upon the coast in a few years. The scenery around it is grand and picturesque. It sits upon the highest mountain on the coast, sixty miles distant, with its perpetual snow visible in clear weather. We have lumber, coal and agricultural productions in abundance. Therefore we have reason to be sanguine of Tacoma's growth and prosperity."

A curious well in Missoula county contains but eighteen inches of water, which never lowers an inch, though water is constantly pumped from it to supply a steam boiler. At a depth of thirty feet solid ice forms around the pipe in the hottest weather. As a strong draft of air comes from the bottom the well is supposed to tap a subterranean channel.

The Dakota Valley Tribune can be a trifle severe when it tries, as witness the paragraph here attached: Some young hawks of the most common variety, the Prairie Falcon (Falco Polygus) were exhibited as young eagles at Aberdeen the other day. It was the day of the convention to send delegates to Sioux Falls. We wonder if all the hawks at that convention of turkey buzzards, will be called eagles.

It is stated that the North Pacific company has, under its right of way, taken possession of the lime deposit located by Larabee, Irvine, O'Brien and Hagan, at McDarty's bridge, and that the Montana improvement company has a large force of men at work there, getting out lime for the Missoula railroad buildings. The deposit is from a thermal spring of vast area and is almost exclusively pure.—Livingston M. T. Pioneer.

Has been much-talked of American paper in Paris has been started by James Gordon Bennett's private secretary, Mr. Chamberlain. The paper has a private wire to London, and furnishes an abundance of telegraph news.

A Helena man raised 9,000 gallons of currants this year off a five-acre patch of ground.

GOV. ORDWAY ON DIVISION.

To a Sioux City Journal Reporter He Gives His Views Regarding Pettigrew's Revolutionary Scheme.

Not One in Ten of the Voters of South Dakota Takes any Interest in the Movement.

The Interview.

"Do you regard the vote for delegates to the Sioux Falls convention as representing the deep seated sentiment of the people, or expressing the desires of the persons inaugurating the movement the convention is intended to be a part of?"

The governor thought a minute, and then very deliberately replied:

"The extremely light vote reported in most of the counties would indicate that not one in ten of the voters and tax-payers had taken interest enough in the movement to even attend the election. There is undoubtedly a general desire among the republicans to secure, in a legal and respectful way, authority from congress to divide the territory and admit a portion of it as a state. The wild and disloyal utterances, however, of would-be leaders who have been shelved under the territorial government, have doubtless disgusted large numbers of reputable citizens who have refrained from taking any part in the revolutionary programme secretly hatched at Sioux Falls and Yankton and cunningly put forth at Huron."

"The inevitable issuance of an enormous amount of illegal certificates of indebtedness by a self-constituted committee, to be validated by the next territorial legislature or loaded upon the new state, has also made the farmers and tax-payers, who know that in the end they will have to pay these bills, distrustful of the movement and the men who are actively pushing it. The Burroughs enabling act, which was prepared with great care under the direction of the territorial committee of the last house of representatives, embraces nearly ever safeguard and restriction which any considerable number of the people of the territory would regard as necessary, with the exception perhaps, of a prohibition clause which a few clergymen who have allowed their names to be used as delegates to the Sioux Falls convention have promised their trusting parishioners they could secure, but which, if report is to be relied upon, the political clergyman themselves have had to abandon and repudiate in order to secure the saloon in fluence to get their names upon the ticket. In a word, the committee on territories in both houses of congress placed in the enabling act, which will be re-introduced when congress assembles, at my suggestion ample provisions for the protection of the school lands, the university and agricultural lands, and also provisions for a large and legally constituted constitutional convention, an increased membership in the legislative assembly, limitation upon county and municipal indebtedness, and nearly every provision which is found in the most comprehensive and well-digested constitutions of the new and prosperous states in the northwest."

The emphatic references of the governor to the mind of the reporter an interview with ex-Delegate Frank Pettigrew by Byron Andrews, the Washington correspondent of the Chicago Inter Ocean, who is now spending a vacation at De Smet, D. T. The interview was of considerable length and was published in the Inter Ocean first, from which paper it was copied quite extensively. It represented the ex-delegate as unfolding a plan by which southern Dakota was to become a state in spite of the federal government, and out of the present federal officers. Accordingly the governor was asked if he had seen the interview in question.

"Yes," he replied vigorously, "I read in that delectable sheet, the Press and Dakotian, where it was printed under large head-lines of emphatic endorsement of its revolutionary contents, notwithstanding that one of the proprietors of that paper is straining himself to reach the Yankton post-office and become a hireling of the government, which Pettigrew so vigorously denounces. I am convinced of the genuineness of the interview, knowing the reliable character of the newspaper man who reported it to the Inter Ocean. Notwithstanding the interview contains a score of the baldest kind of falsehoods—for instance, asserting that there are seven normal schools heavily endowed, when but two normal schools receive any appropriation from the territorial treasury; and many of the territorial officers of which he speaks serve without any compensation whatever—yet, with other equally palpable misstatements, the interview undoubtedly represents the secret purposes of Pettigrew, Campbell, McCoy, Gamble, Ziebach, and the old South Dakota set, who have been elected by less than one-tenth of the voters to the Sioux Falls convention, and will, undoubtedly, by fair means or foul, control and shape its action. The more reputable men, like Joseph Ward, Judge Kidder and others who have been inveigled into this scheme, will either have to yield to the seductive influences so artfully applied at Sioux Falls, and form a combination which might aptly be termed a union of the Puritan and the blackleg, or wash their hands of this whole rebellious programme, first laid down by Hugh J. Campbell in resolutions which were passed at his dictation at Yankton, and since supplemented by Byron Andrews' interview with Pettigrew."

"There never was a more willful misrepresentation of the financial affairs of Dakota than is put forth in this statement. The 35-cent tax for territorial purposes assessed upon the counties is partially refunded by the tax upon the gross receipts of all railroads doing business in the territory, and notwithstanding the territory has over 100 unpaid patients and nearly that number of prisoners to transport and maintain, and the interest upon the necessary public buildings to provide for, the rate has not been materially increased during the past three years. Not a single federal officer receives one dollar of his salary from the territorial treasury nor that Judge Moody's extra salary grab has been cut off by his failure to secure reappointment. The farmers, business men and the owners of foreign capital are more lightly taxed throughout the territory, except in cities where plundering rings have been formed, than they will ever be taxed when statehood comes."

"Do you anticipate any conflict between the federal authorities and the principals in the Sioux Falls movement?"

"I hardly think any overt acts will be indulged in by those self-constituted guardians of the dear people. The opinion of the supreme court of the United States in the Yankton county bond case, written by Chief Justice Waite, settles the whole matter and sweeps away every vestige of the 'special pleading' put forth by Hugh J. Campbell and ex-Delegate Pettigrew in their revolutionary manifesto. This opinion sets forth the absolute control of congress and the general government over the territories and says that they are only outlying subdivisions of the public domain; that congress has full power by law to alter or repeal any act of congress without the intervention of the territorial legislature; and with this recent decision so directly in point I cannot believe for a moment

that a sufficient number of people can be found in the territory who will assemble at Sioux Falls and set up the standard of rebellion against a government which has given them peace, order, and the fruits of civilization. I have, however, been and am still willing to co-operate with a respectful movement of the people of the territory for a convention to accomplish these results. I gave assurances to the promoters of the bill which did not receive my signature at the time, and I am now ready to give my signature to the bill for a constitutional convention embracing only certain counties, that I would favor a bill for a constitutional convention embracing all the counties, with a provision that constitutions be formed in the different sections, through committees, for two states, and submitted to the whole convention for ratification. The organic act, in my judgment, would not permit the taking of money assessed upon all the counties to pay the members who chose to assemble to make a constitution for a portion of the territory. Hence the bill referred to did not receive my sanction, because its friends upon to pay the expenses of such a convention could have a voice as to the division and admission of the territory."

"If the people of the territory repudiate the revolutionary programme foreshadowed in the Pettigrew interview and respectfully petition congress to adopt a wise and comprehensive constitution as secured in part by the act, but if men who have been known as agitators and demagogues are sent to Washington with such threats as have been flung before the public in the territory, I apprehend that they will be told by the republicans that there has been a change of policy and that to establish federal authority in every part of the country, that their scheme smacks of secession and prove that the men advocating such doctrines are unfit to lay the foundations for one or more great and loyal states; while the democrats, with more than fifty majority in the house of representatives, will tell them that this is a political question which they will solve in their own way. In a word, any attempt to build up congress as the territorial government will only result in delaying division and admission; and I would add that any attempt to intimidate the executive, United States marshal or other federal officers, will be met upon the threshold with sufficient power to insure the execution of the law."

"When and in what form do you think that admission will come?"

"I have been of the opinion that a well-guarded enabling act, which secured division and admission at one and the same time, by congress, was the shortest and safest road to statehood. I have, however, been and am still willing to co-operate with a respectful movement of the people of the territory for a convention to accomplish these results. I gave assurances to the promoters of the bill which did not receive my signature at the time, and I am now ready to give my signature to the bill for a constitutional convention embracing only certain counties, that I would favor a bill for a constitutional convention embracing all the counties, with a provision that constitutions be formed in the different sections, through committees, for two states, and submitted to the whole convention for ratification. The organic act, in my judgment, would not permit the taking of money assessed upon all the counties to pay the members who chose to assemble to make a constitution for a portion of the territory. Hence the bill referred to did not receive my sanction, because its friends upon to pay the expenses of such a convention could have a voice as to the division and admission of the territory."

"If the people of the territory repudiate the revolutionary programme foreshadowed in the Pettigrew interview and respectfully petition congress to adopt a wise and comprehensive constitution as secured in part by the act, but if men who have been known as agitators and demagogues are sent to Washington with such threats as have been flung before the public in the territory, I apprehend that they will be told by the republicans that there has been a change of policy and that to establish federal authority in every part of the country, that their scheme smacks of secession and prove that the men advocating such doctrines are unfit to lay the foundations for one or more great and loyal states; while the democrats, with more than fifty majority in the house of representatives, will tell them that this is a political question which they will solve in their own way. In a word, any attempt to build up congress as the territorial government will only result in delaying division and admission; and I would add that any attempt to intimidate the executive, United States marshal or other federal officers, will be met upon the threshold with sufficient power to insure the execution of the law."

THE BURNED STEAMER.

A Number of the Employees of the Steamer Butte Arrive in the City

And Give a Graphic Description of the Burning of the Boat.

Narrow Escape of Several Persons and the Heroic Acts of a Woman.

The Fire.

Three officers and crew of the late steamer Butte, which was destroyed by fire at Mitchell's Point, arrived in the city Wednesday, after eight days of weary travel overland, and put up at the various hotels to secure a night's rest and slumber for their eyes. Messrs. Chas. Blunt, the pilot of the boat, and Louis Miller, steward, were called upon by a representative of the TRIBUNE and gave an interesting

ACCOUNT OF THE FIRE.

The flames were discovered by the watchman who was going up stairs to arouse the second engineer whose duty it was to relieve him of labor for the remainder of the night. It was about 3 o'clock in the morning and the fire was breaking out on the boiler deck. The watchman hastened to call the fireman and when Mr. Blunt came upon the scene of action he found them fighting the fire. At this point the excitement began to increase and the entire forty-five employees and passengers rushed about in a wild and uncontrollable manner.

One passenger, whose name is unknown, did not leave his room until the flames and smoke, which swept through the boat like a cyclone, burst open the door of his stateroom. Nearly all were compelled to flee from the vicious blaze without dressing, many running about for hours with nothing to hide their nakedness save a lonely shirt or pair of cuffs.

MRS. MARSHALL,

the chambermaid of the steamer is the heroine of the destructive conflagration. After hurriedly donning her clothing she ran from door to door of the rooms, screaming loudly to the sleeping inmates, and by her presence of mind saved the lives of a number who would have perished without waking. The boat was leveled to the water's edge in thirty minutes after the fire was discovered, thus giving no time for carrying away goods or to attempt the salvation of a dollar's worth of freight. The nearest approach to a fatality was the narrow escape of Edward Johns, one of the roughest, who was awakened by the falling of his hammock which had been

BURNED FROM UNDER HIM.

It was supposed that no one remained on the boat, and when his cries for help were heard above the roar and crash of the conflagration, all gave up hopes of his rescue. He rushed out from where his burning hammock lay, and walked through scorching flames to the forecastle of the boat, from where, amid the rejoicing of his comrades he made a safe retreat to the ground. His feet were badly burned and his clothing was utterly destroyed. There were \$2,000 gallons of

COAL OIL ON BOARD,

and the flames encircled the entire craft, but staying out in all directions and licking with their outstretched tongues the grass and timber on the shore. The gentlemen stated that had it not been for a heavy dew and damp atmosphere the grass would have taken the fire to such extent as to have burned everything on land for miles. It was impossible to get within 100 feet of the shore, so intense was the heat, and if the fire had broken out in the front of the boat instead of at the rear,

ALL WOULD HAVE PERISHED.

Those who arrived last night are congratulating themselves upon being once more safe within the borders of the capital. They stated that Capt. Johnson, together with the engineer, carpenters and others of the ill-fated steamer, will arrive today.

BENEFITS OF FIRE.

MILES CITY, M. T., Aug. 6, 1883.

EDITOR TRIBUNE: Sunday morning, two weeks ago, was ushered in here by a disastrous fire, destroying some of the best business property in town, but I am glad to say this seeming

misfortune has turned out a positive good, as a fine block of two-story brick buildings will now be erected instead of the frame buildings destroyed. Three of the vacant lots, covering 80x120 feet, were sold for \$1,200 each, equal to \$150 per foot. This is a good price for property in a young town such as Miles City is, and is a strong evidence of the confidence felt by capitalists in its present and future prosperity.

WILLIAM COLEMAN.

WILLIAMSPORT.

The Magic Metropolis and Future County Seat of Emmons County.

It is Visited by a Tribune Reporter and Presents Many Attractions.

One of Dakota's Choicest.

A trip to Williamsport recently developed the fact that Emmons county is to have one of the most important and beautiful little cities in the vast territory of Dakota. Already there are over 300 settlers in the immediate vicinity of this blooming town, and the nucleus is there for one of the most

PROSPEROUS COMMUNITIES in the Mississippi valley. Prairie schooners loaded with intelligent and well-to-do husbandmen, women, children, provisions and household goods, are pouring in with the regularity and attractiveness of a perpetual and never-ending circus pageant. Already a number of comfortable farm houses with neat barns and sheds are to be seen from the streets of the embryo city, and fields of the very finest No. 2 hard wheat smile upon the visitor on every hand. A large amount of land is owned by a syndicate of Bismarck's most enterprising citizens who have a capital stock of

OVER A MILLION DOLLARS with which to improve the town and surrounding country, and those who may be fortunate enough to purchase lots or farming lands there will find themselves on the high vantage of prosperity and fortune ere another year will have passed. In talking with the farmers of Emmons county the reporter learned that the grain crop would be immense, and the hay lands most valuable in the county. The present year's harvest and her energetic, intelligent citizens, the metropolis of Emmons county cannot fail to become a thriving city.

THE STRIKE.

There seems to be no new development in the telegraph strike. New operators are arriving nearly every day at Bismarck, but none of them are competent to handle a key. It is said the former manager of the Minneapolis office is on his way here to help the TRIBUNE out with its press report, and for the benefit of the public it is to be hoped this is true. The St. Paul Dispatch of Wednesday contains the following: "The operator who formerly took the Associated Press report at Bismarck, D. T., was in St. Paul and was asked by a Dispatch reporter what the sentiment was at that place relative to the strike and how the difficulty at that place last night came about. He said that himself and other operators that were competent to take the Associated Press report had joined the strikers; that a 'scab' named Degarmo who had found St. Paul too hot for him came there to take the report; that last night Degarmo was waited on by about twenty-five indignant citizens, not one of whom was an operator, and ordered to quit; that the [scaven] did, and wanted to leave town, but a freight train conductor would not carry him, and that Draper, the Western Union manager, finally ran a 'loop' into the office of the Bismarck TRIBUNE, and had Degarmo secretly taken there. He claims that the 'boys' will make it lively for Degarmo or any other 'scab' who undertakes to sneak into the Bismarck office."

THE NEW PLATS OF BISMARCK.

The TRIBUNE received the following by postal card from H. B. Stranahan, the map publisher: "Having learned that certain parties had circled the report that our city map of Bismarck would be delayed until October or November, wish to state that we have now engraved and will print and send, in a medium sized map, giving full and complete details. This map will be for the benefit of our subscribers and will be issued free to them, and will take the place of the larger ones for the present. Please do us the kindness to correct any false reports."

A "Give Away" on Col. Donan.

MILWAUKEE WIS., Aug. 20, 1883.

When you are found to be from Bismarck you realize that you are not an interviewer "by a jug." I thought to turn the tables but the rapidity used in plexing a Bismarckian with questions, relative to its present, prospective and prophetic condition as the chosen capital of Dakota, beats postal telegraphy. And every one supposes you to own a magnificent building lot most eligibly situated on "Capital square," and is ready to offer you a little more than its valuation a few months ago, which is very considerate and generous; but to contemptible to receive attention.

"Isn't there a reversal of the tide of immigration to Dakota?" is also a grate on one's ear, but it is a simple comparison of north bound trainings those heading in the reverse direction for which the former are heavily loaded with an extra cargo of summer tourists. They carry from three to five additional cases for the accommodation of immigrants the latter are now hauling a lesser number of coaches than any former season. Such excellent coaches as now are provided for Dakota immigrants shame and expose the inhumanity of the Union Pacific road when it was transporting hundreds to Nebraska.

"Will your wheat land give out?" is answered "Will the president ever be king of the country?"

"What sort of a crop will you have this year?"

"No, I hard, and enough for the world," is the quip.

"Government lands all gone?"

"Yes, if the territory is out of existence."

"Oh, but that is a 'blizzard'."

"Certainly. No more 'blow'." And the La Salle street banker had nothing more to say.

The grand army of summer tourists is marching northward in magnificent numbers and solid phalanx tempting the business man journeying east strongly to enlist. My billet des passage brought me through Wisconsin's famous scenic section, along the great "River Bank Route" and by the Badger state's strongholds of nature's grandeur through Kilbourne City—the "jumping off place" of the wonderful dells of Wisconsin, Oconomowoc and the great lake region of Waukegan county. Do not brand me as paying for passage or of being a penny-liner nor of what I may say of its management and equipment, but it is an incontrovertible fact the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway management is the wisest, most liberal,

energetic and far seeing and its equipment as fine and complete as the management can possibly obtain. The famous dells Sparta, Watertown, Oconomowoc, Pewaukee and Waukegan are crowded with tourists and summer boarders. I wasted—no, I devoted profitably several days each to "Cooney" and "Waukegan." They are gayer than ever, with more dash and—dudes, and less repugnant specimens of fossilized society, which is annually on exhibition on "dress parade" down east.

Sunday I joined the great throng of pedestrians and as ingeniously as my mental faculties could conjure and my corpulent corporeality would admit assisted in blocking Chicago thoroughfares. Since then I have been interviewing and being interviewed. Sitting in the parlors of the Palmer House, conversation brought me into familiarity with a Dakota gentleman by the name of Sheldon, who had been reading last Sunday's Fargo Argus. Evidently the sheet had not furnished him delectable reading, for with smoke in the air and dim outlines of a terrible dueling ground, he exhibited the following "name," clipped from the Argus' "Railroad Notes," of its issue of July 29th:

"Although somewhere and somehow in passing through the hands of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad's literateurs, Colonel Donan's book, 'The Heart of the Continent,' was fearfully botched and mangled, so that its own author could not recognize it, yet it is not believed that General Passenger Agent Lowell was responsible for the mutilation. The blame seems, by general consent, to be laid upon his little advertising agent, A. C. Sheldon, who is, in many things, a very clever little fellow, but literally, needs supervising."

This broke the bales of the bucket, and my friend retired to the writing desk and addressed the following to the railway official:

"Herewith find uncompromising personal notice which I clip from last Sunday's issue of Fargo Daily Argus. It relates to a matter of which I have absolutely no knowledge, never having been in the employ of your company, and never having ever seen or heard of the publication mentioned. Do me the favor of the facts, so far as you may know them and oblige."

The railway passenger agent must have "wondered" as an old woman does, "with all eyes," when he read this document, and he immediately ordered a conference, which resulted in the discovery that the Dakota gentleman and his advertising chief were fortunate or unfortunate passengers of the same name, with the same initials—the stranger's name being Augustus C. Sheldon, that of his agent, Albert C. The TRIBUNE's correspondent walked plump into the building, and interviewed the general passenger agent and his advertising chief, and learned that our own great (?) profile Pat—our own immortal Dakota Donan, had—well—in brief—been refused a pass by said Albert C., the advertising man of the great Burlington Route, and that the horrible screamer of the Argus has since been flinging his adjectives against the sagacious advertiser.

The Dakota Sheldon is now happy, and is joining his impressions to the treatment of contempt showered upon "Profile Pat" by the Chicago Sheldon, who has looked upon and still holds Donan up as Charles J. Guiteau No. 2. I have the kindest feelings for the colonel, and would not wish to do Dakota's gain to unimpaired competency in managing a railway to oblivious vale, since it is a prevailing opinion constantly gaining ground, that his flighty rhetoric is a ludicrous drapery, spoiling the real and solid.

The political pot in Milwaukee is having a big fire built under it, but I leave it for another episode of the

BAR ON.

RIVER OF BLOOD.

Col. S. F. Norton, of the Chicago Sentinel, Visits a Leading Slaughter House,

Where 12,000 Cattle and 2,000 Hogs are Killed and Packed Every Day.

An Interesting Sight.

A few days ago I visited the great stock yards near Chicago, and for the first time in my life went inside of a slaughtering house. People who live at a distance always make it a point when visiting Chicago to go to the stock yards, but there are hundreds of thousands of residents of Chicago, I venture to say, who never saw a drove of cattle or a car load of hogs in all their lives. They have not the curiosity that they would have if they did not know that they could visit the place at any time.

The slaughtering house which I visited was that of Armour & Co. Although it is not the "busy season," no less than 3,000 hogs and 500 head of cattle are slaughtered daily. In the busy season about 12,000 hogs and 2,000 cattle are slaughtered every day in this one institution alone.

Poor piggie is dispatched in a hurry. In less than five minutes from the time the cruel knife pierces his throat, his carcass, all dressed and split open, is swinging in the cooling room.

The hogs are driven from one pen to another in droves of about one hundred each, I should judge.

The last pen is at the end of a platform on which a hoisting machine is built. A man stays in this pen from morning till night. He looks a small chain around the hind leg of the hog and the next instant the poor brute is suspended in the air, being lifted up by machinery, and swung around over another pen, where it is the work of another man to stick a huge knife into its throat so as to bleed it to death.

The pen is the most horrible sight I ever witnessed. The man stands with bare arms, his pants rolled up to his knees, the blood, though constantly running, still stands clear over his ankles, splattered from head to foot with blood, a hundred hogs squealing only hope can save them from a more terrible fate.

—and from morning till night this man with the knife does nothing but stick hogs. Six per minute is the average rate.

As I stood for a few minutes and witnessed the scene, I felt unspeakable pity for poor piggie. I was glad that I was not personally acquainted with any of them. Had Dante wanted to picture Hell, by substituting human beings for hogs, and a devil for a man with the knife, he would have made a vivid picture.

After leaving the hands of the sticker the hog, still suspended by the hind leg, is rolled on a pulley to the hot water vat, where, after being given one more look at the knife, it is dropped into the vat, where it is scalded, and then loosed, and from there is passed head first through a scraping machine that almost completely cleans the bristles off.

It sometimes happens, by the way, that the sticker either fails to do his work well or perhaps mistakes a hog altogether, whereupon it is sent alive to the pen. Had Dante wanted to picture Hell, in fact, occurred under my own eyes. Instead of bleeding to death it was drowned, though it is doubtful if the poor creature was fairly dead till its head was cut off in the process of cleaning.

The work of cleaning the bristles off is finished by hand, and cut off, sent in one direction where men clean it, cut it up and sort the parts; the carcass is then stretched up by the hind legs again, the entrails taken out, cleaned, utilized for various purposes; the carcass then pursues its journey down to the cooling room, which it reaches, as I said before, in less than five minutes from the time it was stretched up to have its throat cut.

There are certain features of the work that

seems inhuman—and yet probably it is not any more so than the work of "butchering" at home.

Cattle are first shot in the forehead or just back of the horns, and then stuck in the neck with a knife and bled to death.

The work of slaughtering is aided largely by machinery, so that even boys of fifteen years old can handle an ox weighing half a ton.

It is said that not a single particle of an ox or a hog is thrown away and wasted. The hoofs, horns and bones are used for various purposes, and even the blood is converted, some of it, into common buttons, but the most of it into a fertilizer and sold to farmers.

I might extend this article even to the limits of a good-sized pamphlet, and devote all of it to what I saw during a two hours' visit to one of the famous slaughtering houses of Chicago, but very likely this much will satisfy my readers for the present.

THE HARVEST.

A Trip Through Burleigh and McLean Counties for Facts

Concerning the Condition and Prospects for

A Harvest Which Will Bring Back Millions to Farmers of Dakota.

A Pleasant Journey.

J. M. Carnahan and a TRIBUNE reporter have just returned from a trip north through Burleigh and McLean counties, and the journey is enough to convince the veriest chronic kicker that the harvest will prove satisfactory to the farmer and merchant, the producer and consumer. A few weeks ago, when fears were aroused by the extreme dry condition of the atmosphere, and the thirst of the ground and things generally a slight wail was heard rising above the din of industry and the most constant believers in the prosperity of North Dakota, began to cast doubtful glances at the growing grain. A few disgruntled and speculative dudes sent back reports of a failure of the crops, and those who were unable to contemplate a poor crop, left for the east to

RECUPERATE AND REVIVE

their drooping spirits, while some whose spirits too ardently drooped are keeping cool in the public refrigerator. But a vast change has come over the situation, and the cloud which momentarily hovered about the hopes of the husbandman, is now throwing forth bright, glorious rays from its silver lining. In going north from Bismarck the first three miles are not very encouraging, the crops being below North Dakota's average. As you press on, the fields assume a healthier appearance, and the surface of the country has a more promising aspect. Taking the river road, a drive of seven miles brings one to the meadow land, which is followed a distance of five miles. Here the road is lined on the east by the embankment of the prairie, and on the west it is ornamented by a rich green border of timber and hay land. An immense amount of the best quality of

HAY IS BEING CUT

and stacked for winter use, while the sociable mosquito is putting in his annual supply of blood. Reaching the fertile plain of rolling soil again about twelve miles from Bismarck, an enchanting view is presented. Here and there you see little groups of stalwart oaks beside some sparkling rivulet, and on every hand

THE GOLDEN GRAIN

is seen, waving and tossing as proud and beautiful as in the palmiest days of the great wheat belt. Every additional field as you proceed northward seems to give you a new supply of enthusiasm and greater inspiration. One of the most notable farms between the capital city and Washburn is that of county commissioner Satterlund, upon which the grain is nearly all in the shock. There are over 200 acres in one field which will average between twenty and twenty-five bushels per acre.

No more fertile or beautiful country is to be found than that which surrounds the blooming metropolis of McLean county. Halting here a couple of hours the ox-lighting, manipulator and the scribe took occasion, to give the young city a thorough inspection, talked with a number of its enterprising rustlers and "viewed the landscape o'er." Here the foundations are being laid deep in the solid rock of energy and wealth for one of the most prosperous of all Dakota's coming towns. Surrounded by a country as good as was ever kissed by the dewdrops of heaven, and containing people of intelligence and thrift, its

SUCCESS IS GUARANTEED.

The proprietors of the townsite are especially deserving of praise for their forethought and generosity in providing conveniences and comforts for those who may become residents of the town. Among the most important of the many improvements might be mentioned the fine hotel of Satterlund & Veder, which has been erected at an expense of \$12,000. A large hotel neatly furnished, spacious and complete enough to be an ornament to a city of metropolitan airs, is also to be found, with the ever-pleasant Joe Eastwood as manager and Mrs. Eastwood does the honors of the house as hostess. A wholesale and retail store supplies the demand for the necessities of life, and a number of smaller firms are there to keep up

LEGITIMATE COMPETITION.

while Deacon Plants administers spiritual inspiration. The ever-present newspaper is also here and it is a good representative of northern journalism. Bill McLean, the editor and chief and reserves all privileges which generally go to the "devil," foreman, reporter, compositor and business manager. North of Washburn the finest country in McLean county is to be seen. Grain is grown with wonderful success, and along the broad bottoms of the "dry lakes" are the most

MAGNIFICENT MEADOWS

in the west. The town of Washburn is now in its infancy and will witness an overwhelming boom next year, as hundreds of people have taken up land in that vicinity, but have not settled. They will go in next season, build houses and begin permanent improvements, while the commerce of the fair little burg will increase with every hour. As regards the crops, which the reporter went more particularly to investigate, they are beyond all anticipation, and when the gold begins to flow into the coffers of the agriculturists, in return for the result of their labors, the territory will smile with prosperity, and great will be the smile thereof.

THE NEW SCHOOL BUILDING.

At a meeting of the school board Tuesday afternoon, the contract for the construction of the new high school building was awarded to the Bismarck building association, it having the lowest bid. A number of competent and reliable contractors competed for the prize as will be seen below, but the one accepted is by far the lowest. This building will cost nearly \$30,000, and the contract specifies that it shall be completed by March 1. It is a modification of Architect Wirth's plans and will be a very beautiful and imposing structure. The bids for its construction were of two classes, one fixing time at March first, and the other at December first. The following are the bids:

B. F. Swain, March 1, including steam,

\$24,633.

Bismarck building association. March 1.

\$31,575.

Megan & Kelly, no date, \$26,870.

Wise & Jones, December 1, \$22,983—\$800 less if given until March 1.

J. K. Frick & Co., of Indiana, December 1, \$23,961—\$1,900 less if given until March 1.

Mellon Bros. are determined to have sufficient protection for their money. Yesterday they received a 6,000-pound burglar-proof bank safe of the Mosley, Bahmann & Co.'s manufacture. But this is merely a temporary arrangement, as an 8,000-pound safe of the same manufacture has been sold to them by Mr. E. R. Ellison, the company's agent. This latter safe is one of the finest in the country and Mellon Bros. will now have the best banking outfit west of Chicago. The safe and fixtures will weigh 14,000 pounds. It will have a time lock of the best make in the world and three combination locks besides.

The artificial stone company of this city is manufacturing specimens of stone to be shipped to the coming exhibitions at Minneapolis and Cincinnati. This will be a good advertisement for the city as well as the works, and will demonstrate the fact to the people of those cities that the capital of Dakota need not lack for good building material. The company is now manufacturing some beautiful brown stone from the iron sand, which is equal in attractiveness and excellence to the best of brown stone in the Fifth Avenue mansions of New York.

ANOTHER RAILROAD.

DAKOTA REVOLUTION.

How the Hon. R. F. Pettigrew Proposes to Slice off the Southern Half.

The Revolution as Easy as Rolling Off a Log, According to the Pettigrew Scheme.

The Scheme Disrupted.

Special Correspondence of Chicago Inter Ocean. Dr. Smith, D. T., July 25.—I met the Hon. R. F. Pettigrew here today. He represented the territory as a delegate in the last congress. He is a pushing, active sort of a citizen, and I knew just the man to give expression to the most ultra sentiment that is now fanning the flames of the rebellion against federal authority. The term is not too strong. Dakota today is as ripe for actual and open rebellion as was Virginia when the convention of '98 passed the Madison resolution of secession.

I threw out a question or two as the matador flouts the red banner before the bull in the arena. It was enough. Mr. Pettigrew unfolded the plan for peaceful revolution, as will be shown by the following:

Dakota has declared herself a free and independent sovereign state, or something of that sort, since I was here last year," I suggested.

"Yes," he said, "this is a government for and by the people. Every county is going ahead, and will elect delegates in August to the constitutional convention, which will be held at Sioux Falls in September."

"It costs money to hold elections and conventions. How do you propose to meet the expense?"

RAISING THE WIND.

"In many of the counties the means is provided by subscriptions. In others the county commissioners are using the regular election machinery, and will pay the cost out of the county funds, for which scrip will be issued, and the tax raised when necessary. For the constitutional convention and subsequent expenses the convention will issue scrip binding upon the future state. Where the counties have incurred expenses they will become creditors of the state and will be paid in scrip. Where the individuals have furnished the money they will be given scrip and become the creditors of the state."

"What will you do with the scrip generally?"

"Levy tax and pay for it."

"Well, suppose I am a property holder and refuse to pay this tax?"

"You will have to," responded the ex-delegate.

"But," I protested, "it takes legal processes to collect taxes from an involuntary payer. What means will your State have to proceed against property in a summary manner? I may appeal to the Federal government and have a United States marshal at your heels?"

"The United States marshals would be put in jail if they came here to resist the lawfully constituted powers of the people of this State as expressed through the ballot box."

"Do you anticipate a clash then with the Federal authorities?"

"That depends whether the Federal authorities clash with us."

ACTUALLY PLOTTING REBELLION.

I was somewhat shocked at the freedom with which a possible contest with the Federal power was treated. I have traveled in every State south of Mason and Dixon's line, and have discussed political questions with hundreds, probably, of Southern men, but never before had I heard the utterances of such reckless defiance of the authority of our constitutional sire, whose mighty arm has been uplifted as freely to chastise as to defend the members of his family.

"Then," said I, "you are contemplating actual rebellion or insubordination."

"We are not seceding from the union," he replied, "but we propose to have our rights, and come in on an equal footing with any other state."

"You must have some plan by which you propose to accomplish your revolutionary measures. How are you going about it?"

"It is very simple. The counties, as I told you, will elect delegates to the constitutional convention. The convention will frame a constitution and provide for all the machinery of a state—in fact organize and create a state. At the November election we shall submit the constitution for ratification to the people of the state. If it is ratified we shall take it to congress. If congress refuses to admit, we shall proceed in the spring to exercise our rights as a state, and congress can do nothing except to deny us representation on the floor of the national legislature. We shall elect a governor and state officers, a state legislature, establish a supreme and circuit court, and go ahead."

BOUNCING THE FEDERAL OFFICIALS.

"What will become of the governor and secretary of state appointed for you by the president?"

"We shall oust them."

"How, pray?"

"They will have nothing to do. We shall not recognize Governor Ordway, because we shall have a governor of our own, which we have elected. We shall fail to elect a territorial legislature, but choose a state legislature instead. There will be not only no territorial legislature, but we shall repeal every law passed during the existence of the territory. The territorial governor, secretary, auditor, treasurer and the courts will have no laws to execute. We shall appoint the present territorial judges, state judges of our own supreme court. No business will be brought before them except in their capacity as state officials. The federal plunderers who have been sent out here to rob us will simply have nothing to do, because no one will approach them on official business. Now, you see how we propose to set up for ourselves. We will in this way oust the territorial officers and courts, but will not interfere with the United States district attorney, United States marshal, or the land offices. Ordway and his crowd may go back to the east."

"What grievances have you to justify the revolution?"

"WE HAVE BEEN SHAMEFULLY ROBBED."

"We pay higher taxes now than any state in the Union. We are assessed 3½ mills on the dollar. A law has been passed exempting from taxation all the railroad lands and townships. The legislature has provided for seven normal schools, two universities, and one agricultural college, all heavily endowed. They made double out of all endowed institutions simply to get the patronage for the governor to dispose of among his friends. So, in addition to the educational institutions I have named, we have two penitentiaries and two insane asylums. Over

fifty useless offices—fat places—have simply been created to give away, and the territory is taxed to pay the fiddler."

"What do you expect to gain by forcing out the territorial government and putting the state machinery in motion?"

"We shall be better governed and save money in taxes, for which we are now being bled."

"Now, is it the fact that the masses of the people want this step taken, or is it the refugees politicians who have come here after being defeated for congress among their constituents in the states?"

"We are unanimous. It is the people—the merchants, bankers and farmers. The politicians are opposed to the movement because they live by federal patronage and have no following among the people. The pending revolution as you call it, will be carried out by the pressure of popular sentiment among an outraged people, who have been plundered by carpet-bag politicians until they will bear it no longer. We hold that the people of this state are sovereign, and the federal government has no right to coerce us. Our press is with us. Only about three out of 125 newspapers oppose the movement, and they are enjoying some patronage disbursed by the governor, which accounts for their hostility to the programme for asserting our independence."

"Was there ever such a scheme as you propose peaceably carried out?"

"O yes. Michigan for fourteen months was a state, and her people lived under state laws enacted by themselves. Public sentiment was so strong that Federal officials did not dare to interfere. The finest oration ever delivered by James Buchanan was in defense of the action of Michigan. Every democrat in congress, except Calhoun, espoused her cause. You

so gallantly defended by Charles Sumner, Vermont for fourteen years acted as an independent State before it was recognized in congress, having seceded from New York. Dakota people are as determined to be free as were the Green Mountain men who made the New York officers run for their lives. At the caucuses in Yankton to elect county officers, between 400 and 500 votes were cast. We know what we want and are bound to have it. If a people numbering 300,000, a constituency large enough for two representatives in congress south of the forty-sixth parallel, are not qualified to make their own laws, when will we be?

We have 1,600 miles of railroads, 125 newspapers, three colleges, 1,200 school-houses, and 300 churches. This is a condition of society ready for self-government, and we intend to administer our own affairs. If the Federal authorities don't like it, what are they going to do about it?"

"You know what has been done with rebels."

"Well,

THERE WILL BE NO CONFLICT unless the government at Washington brings it on. All we ask is to be let alone and not be placed under the guardianship of professional plunderers. I have explained our plan to cut loose. We shall have no trouble. If there is any difficulty the responsibility will be with our oppressors. One thing is certain, Dakota will govern herself and take the consequences. We shall not break the peace, but we will claim the right to attend to our own business ourselves."

"How are the political parties divided on the question?"

"There is no politics in it. We are united. We are no longer republicans or democrats. We are Dakotians."

The sentiments expressed by Mr. Pettigrew are of the same character as the remarks made by a score of other leading men within the last day or two whom I have heard talk about the wrongs of Dakota. There is no longer any use in denying the existence of a sentiment among this people which a breath would fan into disorder and rebellion. Wisdom and moderation are demanded in the treatment of this case.

ANDREWS.

Coal in McLean County.

Good coal having been found in McLean county, four miles from Weller, the Washburn Times thus speaks of the arrangements being made to develop the mine: "This Thursday afternoon, just as the Times was making ready for the press, a party of Bismarckers, consisting of the Rev. J. G. Miller, J. M. Carnahan and Dr. McGowan, who had been up to inspect coal lands which they own, nine miles northwest of town, returned from their trip. To say that they were excited, is drawing it very mild. They found the outlook brighter than they had dared to dream. They exhibited samples of coal picked from the surface of their claim which were of very good quality, and said the ground was apparently full of it. They propose to form a company at once to work the 'find,' and the name of it will be 'The Washburn Coal company.' They will immediately purchase lots in the ravine near the river, and lumber for a large storehouse will be sent up on the Undine, which arrives here Sunday next. In two weeks the product of this mine will be 'on tap' in Washburn, and may be purchased at reasonable rates, and in quantities to suit. Parties desiring coal should apply immediately to Joe Eastwood, at the Washburn hotel, who has been appointed agent of the company at this point. Coal will be delivered to purchasers not more than five miles distant. The company is composed of men who are financially well fixed, and they mean business. They recognize Washburn's superior facilities as a shipping point, and this village will be their permanent distributing point."

At Home.

Bismarck is nothing if not metropolitan. In less than one short year she has unfolded in her ambitious embrace the capital, the penitentiary, a thirty thousand dollar school house, university, Artificial Stone works, telephone, water works, pipe mills, etc. Now she has added to her many progressive undertakings the Villula Sanatorium, in charge of Dr. B. F. Slaughter, which is now in operation. An addition will be completed early in September, containing ten rooms, for the use of visiting patients. In the meantime all the modern improved instruments for the treatment of diseases, especially those of females, will have been provided under the charge of Mrs. Dr. Slaughter, whose reputation as an instructress and writer is well known throughout the northwest. Dr. Slaughter has been in continuous practice for eighteen years, was medical cadet U. S. A., surgeon volunteers and assistant surgeon U. S. A. The vitalizing electro therapeutic bath for the treatment of acute and chronic nervous complaints, with all the modern appliances, is one of the chief features of this resort for the afflicted. Villula commands a magnificent view of Mandan, Fort Lincoln and the city.

Answers to correspondents promptly attended

to. Consultations at office free. The medicated waters of the Arkansas and Montana hot springs are now at your very door. Here the afflicted can find health, land and wealth.

Soap in Dakota Soil.

Medicine Valley Times: W. G. Merrill, of this township, while digging a well on his claim struck what seems to realize what has hitherto been the subject of an old joke; a soap mine.

The earth, when damp, is a pale green yellow and feels like putty's clay, but more like moist fallers' earth. He continued digging after coming to water which tasted very bitter, so bitter that it could not be drunk. When he went to wash his hands at the close of his day's work, he was surprised that they lathered without the use of soap, and on taking some of the earth and using it in water found it very soapy, and that it cleansed his hands as perfectly as soap would. Since then he has used it instead of soap, and finds it superior to most kinds of soap for "divesting title" to the one finds on his hands after planting or doing other work in the ground. On Saturday he brought some to town and resident chemists say it contains alkali and mercury. A specimen left at the Times office was used as soap and was found to have all the attributes represented by Mr. Merrill. He sent a sample of it to Chicago to have it analyzed that he might know just what it contained.

WEST OF THE MISSOURI

Prospects of Unprecedented Good Crops, and a Boom in Building all Along the Line.

A Brief Description of What Has Been Done in the Thriving Towns West of Bismarck.

A Wonderful Development.

Even those who have been watching the development of the country west of Bismarck most closely during the past six months, cannot but be surprised at the happy transformation scene which harvest (in many cases the first on record) makes along the fertile fields of the vast country west of Bismarck. While none of the many new and thriving towns boast of a boom, all of them have made their mark and more than came up to the expectation of the townspeople and lucky investors. At

LITTLE MISSOURI

the sound of the hammer has been heard incessantly since the enterprising Marquis de Mores took hold of this picturesque section of the country. Building here has been so brisk that extra carpenters from points farther down the line had to be called into requisition, and ere another few months have passed, Little Missouri will have added more substantial improvements than its most ardent admirers could have hoped to find here ten years hence, under ordinary circumstances. It is an open secret that this charming spot has won the prize in the county-seat contest, which, coupled with the extensive building, augurs finely for the near future of this favored region.

BEILFIELD

is justly proud of its maiden achievements this summer. The site of the town is an exceptionally pretty one, and if the owners succeed in making it the terminal point of the Black Hills branch of the North Pacific railroad a brilliant future is certainly in store for it. Beilfield enjoys the distinction of having the finest residences erected on government claims of any new town in Dakota, and its crops, though of course somewhat modest, speak volumes for the fertility of the soil and the muscles of its settlers.

DICKINSON

cannot be highly congratulated upon its substantial growth the past season. When but two years ago the well-known eating house of Andy Messersmith marked the spot where the coming Jamestown No. 2 was to be, a little metropolis has gradually grown up. It has outgrown the point where interest of every individual is centered in one man or monopoly and the founder of the town has wisely and cheerfully rather assisted those who came than endeavored to absorb the little brought by new settlers, as sometimes unfortunately is and was the case elsewhere. The railroad improvements here are both very extensive and significant. New residences and handsome stores loom up everywhere and the establishment of the county seat at this point has given a new impetus to the citizens and business generally. Crops look splendid, the late rains having amply made amends for the prolonged dry weather early in the season.

GLADSTONE

while situated nicely does not inspire the general feeling of people as being over-charged with the phenomenal push and stir of the average Dakota town, possibly caused by too stringent temperance restrictions.

TAYLOR

will probably enjoy the distinction of bringing in the most bountiful harvest of any town west of Bismarck. The crops here look immensely promising and the large acreage will bring the volume of the harvest up to a most handsome and gratifying aggregate.

RICHARDTOWN

the nearest town along the line, looks as if it had just been taken out of a band-box. The attractive stores, the handsome hotel, as well as the many other buildings, all pointed in the well known olive-green regulation style greatly stimulate the appetite of travelers after town loaves, and hardly a train passes but what passengers step out to more carefully examine into the merits of this thriving branch of the E. & N. H. R. Also a great deal of breaking has been done this summer and sod crops promise a handsome yield.

GLENNVILLE

the townsite of the New Ohio colony, presents a bold front and those who have the pluck to bear hardships, mostly imaginary, of the coming winter, will reap a rich and well merited harvest for their trouble.

SALES

But for the fact that Mandan enjoys the benefit of the Missouri river, it looks to the unprejudiced mind as if Sims will soon make towns now many times its size. Back to their laurels. Substantial brick buildings, notably that of the Bank of Sims, are here the rule and the effect upon strangers at the sight of them is decidedly electric. With the well known coal mines, brick yards and celebrated terra cotta works to its back and a management without superior in the country, Sims will shortly occupy a front rank in the history of the trans-Missouri country and certainly fill the coffers of those far-sighted enough to "catch on."

NEW SALEM

enjoys the distinction of having grown from

four box cars to a thriving, lively village, the immigration of which has been proportionately larger than at any other point along the road. The German element predominates here, and that it bears out its sterling reputation is evinced by the bustle prevailing here, and the active work of the husbandman.

Thus it will be seen that the past season has been one of unprecedented activity and prosperity to the vast country directly tributary to the capital city. The farmers will have the very handsome returns for their efforts and that an era is about to dawn upon this section of the country which will set in the shade anything heretofore experienced in Dakota.

MAJOR WOODS ARRAIGNED.

Judge Brown Reserves His Decision Until Monday Morning at 10 O'clock.

Attorney Stoyell Makes an Eloquent and Forceful Plea for the Major.

And Pays a Deserved Compliment to a Bismarck Boomer, Alexander McKenzie.

The Facts of the Case.

Maj. Woods, who has lived in Bismarck almost as long as there has been a habitation here, and who is one of our most respected and esteemed citizens, was arraigned before Judge Brown Saturday afternoon upon the charge of assault and battery on the person of Lee J. Frazee. In the evidence Mr. Frazee stated that he did not believe that Maj. Woods intended to strike or harm him, and another witness—Mr. La Wall—testified that it was his opinion that the defendant intended to assault none but those who were engaged in the publication of the Advertiser.

The major did not deny the fact that he went to the Advertiser office for the purpose of giving vent to his pent up rage.

and said that he considered it his duty to himself and family to administer chastisement upon those who had defamed his sons and cast stain upon the reputation of his family and home, so sacred to him. He admitted that he had threatened to "clean out" the whole outfit and added "I don't know but I will have to."

Mr. Gillespie was also examined and corroborated the testimony of the other witnesses. Attorney Stoyell appeared for Major Woods and Webster and Jamieson for the prosecutive. The closing plea of Mr. Stoyell was the subject of considerable comment, as he acquitted himself in the most creditable manner. He was repeatedly interrupted by the applause of those who had congregated to listen. Following is an extract of his plea:

"In speaking of my client, Major Woods, and endeavoring to prove to the court that he is innocent of any malicious intention in striking Mr. Frazee, I desire to call your attention to his character as a man and as a citizen of Bismarck, and I will further show that if he did strike or assault any one connected with the paper in question, it was of malice aforethought and can be traced to such an extent as to become a legal provocation. This old gentleman brought before you today as a violator of the peace, came to Bismarck eleven years ago, walking over the uninhabited prairie from the Red river of the north to the banks of the Missouri, to make his home and develop the country where this city now stands. He has buffeted the storms of many a hard winter and has struggled hard with trials and adversities until now he is surrounded by a prosperous community, and has thousands of friends who have demonstrated their confidence in his integrity and ability by their suffrages, having elected him to some of the most important positions in the gift of the county and city. He has raised a family of children, to whom he clings with that parental affection inherent in a man of his generous impulses and warm sympathy, and now the wife of his bosom, the sons whom he has ever loved, and his innocent daughters, just approaching womanhood, are maligned and defamed by a couple of adventurous newspaper men recently from the east, who have lived here a few months and have now set themselves up as examples of perfection and are dictating a code of morals for this community. I tell you, if these seekers after notoriety desire to expose scandals and write sensations they had better publish their own records in Chicago and if justice is done to the subject they will not lack for material to work upon. Not satisfied with bringing down disgrace upon the family of Mr. Woods these newcomers, who have not yet become acquainted with the atmosphere or people of the country, attempt to cast a stain upon the character of that greatest of Bismarck's benefactors, Alexander McKenzie, a man who has for years worked day and night for the interests of North Dakota, who has done more for the advancement and prosperity of this country than all other men combined, and whose character is unimpeached and unimpeachable. While he has been away in Yankton, St. Paul, Minneapolis and South Dakota, laboring for Bismarck and striving to uphold her, these men have been taking advantage of the mistakes of others to drag him down from his high position in the public mind."

A Mistake.

The decision of Judge Brown Monday in the case of Frazee vs. Woods, charge of assault, will be a surprise to everyone—as much to the friends of Major Woods as to his enemies. The fact of the major being an "old timer" does not in the least shield him in the eyes of the law. There are instances where forbearance ceases to be a virtue, and Mr. Woods, believing that the Advertiser had maliciously assaulted the character of his family, may have considered this one of them, but this did not justify him in the course pursued. The attack upon Mr. Frazee was unwarranted, and in the heat of passion Mr. Woods did that which in a cooler mood he would not have done. He should have been fined as any other man would have been fined for a like offense. No doubt he expected this, for in the hearing of a TRIBUNE reporter he stated Sunday that he had been hasty and was willing to make amends in the justification of the law. It is not easy to figure out upon what grounds the judge discharged the defendant. Bismarck is supposed to be a law-abiding town, made up of law-abiding citizens, and it matters not who it is who oversteps the bounds of law, he should pay the demands of justice. There is no doubt but that Mr. Woods struck Mr. Frazee without malice, but the fact of his

striking him remains the same, and the crime is punishable by fine. He struck him in an unguarded moment, but the law does not countenance such mistakes, and no one knows this better than the major; therefore the decision will be alike surprising to him and the public. The men who are responsible for a newspaper's utterances are the proprietors, and it is the height of folly to attack subordinates on the force. The Tribune is naturally friendly towards Major Woods, not because he is an old timer, but because he has always been a good citizen; but he having finally committed a wrong, there can be no justification of the action of the court in shielding him.

Waldon's Statement.

The Advertiser of last Friday had a sensational article, headed "An Incompetent Officer," followed by other head lines asserting that said incompetent officer had been on a prolonged drunk while in pursuit of a male thief, and by neglecting his duty, had allowed the thief to escape. (The body of the article in question contains other and very damaging aspersions upon the character of deputy sheriff John Waldon, and serious imputations upon his efficiency as an officer. Mr. Waldon returned Saturday, having been absent since the 23rd of June in pursuit of the male stolen from Geo. Hoffman, post-master at Villard, and the thief who sequestered them. Having seen the Advertiser's assault upon him and the strictures upon his conduct made by Mr. Hoffman himself embodied in the same article, Mr. Waldon yesterday called upon the TRIBUNE and requested that it deny in his own name the statements made by the Advertiser. He submits the following recital of the steps he took in the affair under consideration, and says he is abundantly able to furnish proofs of every statement he makes. We append his version of the matter:

I left here in response to a telegram stating that the thief and mules were in custody at Running Water. On arriving there I found that the criminal and the mules were in Nebraska, Nebraska, about five miles from Running Water. This made it necessary for me to procure a requisition from Gov. Ordway, as the only authority I had with me was a justice's warrant. I visited the prisoner and tried to persuade him to return to Dakota, but this, after consulting a lawyer, I finally refused to do. I then went to Yankton to get a writ of habeas corpus. On arriving there I learned, much to my disappointment, that the governor was here in Bismarck. This forced me to wait until the proper papers upon which to apply for the requisition could be got and forwarded to the executive by his secretary. The requisition was received for the issuing of the necessary document, which was made out accordingly, but instead of placing it in my hands, it was returned to sheriff McKenzie at this place. Then copies of the original papers were ordered made out, after I had telegraphed here explaining matters. At last I was informed that an envelope which I was needed to get from the governor of Nebraska an order turning the male thief and mules over to me. Much to my surprise I found that only the requisition had been placed in the envelope given me at Yankton, while the supplementary documents, complaint, etc., had been unaccountably omitted. This necessitated another vexatious delay of four days, and during this time the prisoner was brought before Judge Cooley of Niobrara, and discharged. On his way down the fellow had in some way added to the stock and baggage of mules and a black horse. The lawyer at the horse and the two last mentioned mules were left as mementoes to cheer the heart or hearts of the one or perhaps two friends who had kindly promoted the gentlemanly horse thief's desire to travel further with stolen goods. When I returned to Niobrara I found the state of the case and that there was little hope then of getting hold of the stolen property. Returning to Running Water, I learned that Mr. Hoffman was in town, at a certain saloon. On entering this place and enquiring for Hoffman of the proprietor, I was told that nobody there knew anything of the man I was seeking, and yet Hoffman, whom I had never seen, was present and heard the enquiry made. I was told next day by the saloon keeper, that after I had left the room Hoffman said: "I am the man he is looking for."

I believe he got my mules himself and sold them." Now had Mr. Hoffman gone over to Nebraska and identified his mules he could have held his property and the thief also. Why he neglected to do so stands unexplained. These are the facts of the case, as I am able to fully substantiate by positive and undeniable proof. I can further state that Van Horn and White, alias Miller, the two men who ran off the mules, were harbored by Mr. Hoffman all last winter, although they were doubtful characters at best. In reference to the Advertiser's assertion that both I and L. N. Griffin were acting as deputies without authority of law, if the young men had investigated in the proper direction they would have found that both myself and Mr. Griffin were duly and legally sworn in by the court, and that the duty was added to the stock and baggage of mules and a black horse. The burning desire of the youths to distinguish themselves and dish up red-hot sensations, has seemingly led them into a false position here, which ought to be rather mortifying to so-called "journalists," if they have any pride in a profession whose chief reliance is fact and not fiction, where fact is so easily ascertainable as it is in this case, by simply going to the county records.

JOHN WALDON.

AN ELABORATE BANQUET

Given to Dr. Norvin Green in London by His Friends in the Queen's Domain.

In a Lengthy Speech He Reviews Telegraphy and Believes it is Still in its Infancy.

Dr. Green Banqueted.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—A dinner was given tonight in honor of Norvin Green, by the chairman and directors of the Eastern Telegraph and the East Telegraph Extension companies, John Fender, president. Dr. Green replying to a toast, acknowledged the distinguished honor paid him tonight, and the cordial hospitality he had received throughout his sojourn in this country, and his indebtedness to Mr. Fender and the entire telegraph fraternity for constant attention. He had seen something of the city and country; had found our mother country kind and agreeable and was loth to leave. He everywhere saw culture, thrift, progress, power and dominion of land and sea, but the secret anchor of strength was the latent wealth of the people and their money investments throughout the world. Here was the money center, where conceivable industry and enterprise in every country was owned and controlled. Here mightier still, men made the immense investments in the bonds of every country which amounted to \$2,000,000,000 in the United States, and it must be triple that in other lands. America was paying England \$120,000,000 interest per annum, the greater part of which returned through the balance of trade in her favor and the profits thereon. Almost every state and county in the United States had some part of its domain mortgaged in the interest of British bondholders. America had not done it by making these heavy liabilities. She was a

young and growing country with vast, undeveloped resources. Railroads had been created the world of her productions. To build them we had to borrow for we never could wait. We had been greatly benefited by these loans and could well afford to pay the interest. We are

A FAST PEOPLE.

pushing on in the race for wealth. The English are slow and thoughtful and never in a hurry. With us things move so rapidly that if one is not in a hurry he gets left. He pointed out to the great progress made during the last sixty years in practical arts, useful inventions and improvements, particularly in America. He was naturally proud of his own country for having given to the world the electric telegraph, the telephone and the electric light, and what a wonderful revolution the telegraph caused in modes of communication. The public had been slow in its belief and slower with its patronage. It now could not do without it. Its great extension was within the last seventeen years. Cable companies in sending him this hospitality tonight could hardly find the earth wide enough to hold the cables laid. The Western Union company had increased its plant five fold, spanned a third of the earth and had sufficient wire to girdle it fifteen times. In the meantime our capital stock had been increased only two fold. With seventy thousand miles of wire it was forty-one million dollars; with one hundred miles of cable it was only three hundred and seventy-five thousand miles or is eighty million dollars. The market value if our shares was forty to sixty per cent; they are better worth par now than forty then. He believed that

TELEGRAPHY WAS STILL IN ITS INFANCY.

Many improvements could yet be made in an interest-saving method it must be generally used for bankers' drafts, and it must bring about more intimate commercial relations between the countries. The hours of exchanges in London and New York must conform so that these bodies may be in session at the same time and connected by cable. This would result in vasty increased uses of the telegraph. There was therefore no property more secured and no enterprise more promising than the telegraph. Its necessity and usefulness must continue to increase in popular appreciation. Dr. Green continued as follows: "And I come to bid you a grateful farewell. I have enjoyed much of your hospitality and had many occasions to drink with you to the health of her majesty the Queen, which I have uniformly done with a hearty good will, for if you must have a queen you certainly have one that Englishmen have reason to be proud of as being honored and respected all over the world. As for her, was and prudent rule, for her very exemplary court and her noble and generous benevolence. My criticism upon your form of government is not that you have a sovereign, but that you have but one. We have fifty millions of sovereigns in our country and are rather proud of them. The title may be less appreciated because it is common to all, but you know we have no title below the rank of sovereign, still it is rather remarkable that with forms of government so essentially different, there should be so much similarity in the

FREEDOM OF THE CITIZEN

and in the constant improvement of the laws for the good protection of civil and religious liberty and prohibition of life and property in those higher aims of government England and America and the Anglo-Saxon race everywhere march hand and hand. May they continue to co-operate in peace and unity till the English tongue shall become the court language in every civilized country and the advanced principles of the English speaking people shall impress themselves everywhere."

Let Us Talk With St. Paul.

The Northwestern Telegraph company is now considering the feasibility of a telephone connection between Bismarck and St. Paul. The entire route, with the exception of Jamestown and Valley City, is controlled by the company, and if these exchanges can be secured the scheme will be carried into effect. This would be the greatest means of communication possible for the northwest to be blessed with and would be an advantage in innumerable ways. For instance, if, as is very often the case, the telegraph wires become entangled, blown down or rendered useless by a storm, messages could be conveyed between the capital cities of Dakota and Minnesota by the telephone. Newspapers would never come out with the frequent headings of "No Telegraphic News," as the phone could be used by the press. In the latter instance the associate press report which now consumes hours in transmission, could be taken over the telephone wires by stenographers in thirty or forty minutes, and when one stops to consider the great advantage this would be to the press and the public, it is forcibly impressed on his mind that the telegraphic system will soon be crowded out of use by the telephone.

Inspecting Indian Agencies.

CHICAGO, Special Telegram, Aug. 2: The special committee appointed by the United States senate to inspect Indian reservations in Montana and adjacent territory, held an informal meeting yesterday. They will first go to St. Paul, and will next inspect the Crow reservation. Thence they will go to Helena, at which place they will appoint sub-committees to visit the Piegan, Black Feet, Assinaboies, Flat Heads, etc. Senators Logan and Dawes will probably return eastward from Helena, and will visit the Sioux Indians at the Pine Ridge, Red Cloud, Standing Rock and Brule agencies. Senator Vest and Delegate Magnus will visit the Flat Head agencies. Vest, himself, as he accompanies the presidential party, will visit the Washakie agency in Wyoming territory. He will rejoin the others at Livingston. Probably Senator Cameron and Delegate Magnus may visit the more northern agencies. The first regular meeting of the committee will be held at Helena about August 23, at which the various Indian agents will be present, they having already been notified by telegraph. Another general meeting will be held in Washington about October 1, at which the report will be drawn up. Senator Cameron, of Wisconsin, will join the committee at La Crosse.

Stranahan's Map of Bismarck

Messrs. H. B. Stranahan & Co. will issue inside of the next ten days their medium-sized map of Bismarck for the use of real estate dealers and others. This map will be issued free to subscribers to the large map to be published by this firm and in such quantities to suit their needs, and will be sold to others at \$20 per

THE CAPITAL CITY.

Williamsport, capital of Emmons county.

John A. McLean is quite ill from an attack of fever.

Beecher at the Methodist church this evening. Admission \$1.

M. Eppinger's new house on Fifth street is now enclosed and will soon be ready for occupancy.

Mayor Raymond was confined to his bed yesterday, having been stricken down by the mountain fever.

Williamsport, capital of Emmons county.

The artificial stone company has the contract to furnish the stone for the Slatery and Comer block on Third street.

Don't fail to attend Henry Ward Beecher's lecture at the Methodist church this evening. The general admission fee is only \$1.

Wm. Snodgrass is recovering from his long and painful case of sickness, and his friends hope to soon see him enjoying good health.

Williamsport, capital of Emmons county.

N. W. Hendricks has severed his connection with John Ludwig, and in the future may be found at the St. Paul one price clothing house.

W. S. Moorhouse is having brick hauled to the grounds for the construction of a fine residence in block 78, McKenzie & Coffin's addition, facing Sixth street.

S. W. Ward, formerly of Vermont, who has been in the city for some time, is now prostrated with fever and is under the care of Dr. McGowan.

Williamsport, capital of Emmons county.

Wm. Sloan, representing the United States collection association, returned from Valley City yesterday morning. He is working up an extensive business for the association.

Mr. R. W. Correll, one of North Dakota's most reliable real estate men, is now managing Jas. C. Young's real estate business and may be found in the firm's office in Central block.

Williamsport, capital of Emmons county.

Miss Lulu Rose, Bismarck's favorite danseuse and songstress, contracted with Messrs. Kelly & Watson yesterday for the erection of a neat cottage on her property in Williams' addition.

John Quinlan has cut about 150 acres of wheat on his farm east of the city, and says that he can produce better specimens of North Dakota's No. 1 hard from it than were to be found there last year.

Williamsport, capital of Emmons county.

Dr. McGowan and O. W. Bennett exchanged offices yesterday and hereafter they will be found in the same building on the corner of Main and Fourth streets, each occupying the other's previous room.

Williamsport, capital of Emmons county.

Two of the waitresses of the Sheridan House became inspired with a waft of aestheticism Wednesday. Each donned a number of sun flowers and with an Oscar Wildean grace amused the guests during the dinner hour.

In speaking of the burn of the steamer Butte yesterday, Mrs. Johnson, wife of Capt. Johnson, stated that she and her daughter had intended to go on the boat up river, but by some fortunate circumstances they were detained. Miss Johnson would in all probability have perished, as the steamer from which she was wont to occupy was cut off from all escape by the flames.

Williamsport, capital of Emmons county.

PEOPLE OF NOTE.

Mrs. William B. Astor is to buy a residence in Washington, D. C.

Judge David Davis and wife will spend part of "the season" at Saratoga.

Rear Admiral Harwood, of the navy, and his family are spending the summer at Marion, Mass.

General and Mrs. Grant are spending the present month at the Kauterskill Mountain hotel.

Justice Blackford, of the United States supreme court, is summering in the White Mountains.

Sir Randall Roberts, an English baronet, is making the rounds of the watering places in this country.

Postmaster General Gresham has returned to Washington, where he will remain the balance of the season.

President J. J. Hill, of the Manitoba railway, subscribed \$25,000 for the new mammoth hotel to be erected in St. Paul.

The belle of the season at White Sulphur springs, Va., is Miss Caldwell, of Louisville, Ky. She is an orphan and an heiress.

Mr. Defaulter Polk, of Tennessee, has been convicted of embezzling the state funds while acting as treasurer, and sentenced to twenty years in the pen. He is trying to get a new trial.

It is rumored in San Francisco that Senator Fair will soon wed a young lady, whose name has not yet been made public. The wedding is to take place as soon as the senator returns from Europe.

Miss Stockton, daughter of ex-Senator Stockton, of New Jersey, has driven the other women at Long Branch wild by the magnificence and number of her costumes, of which she has sixty, direct from Worth, of Paris.

Senator Don Cameron has been under the treatment of Sir Henry Thompson, a famous specialist surgeon of London, who is said to have been wonderfully successful with his patient; so much so that the senator is expected to return home in restored health.

The fashion introduced in Paris by la Princesse de Sagan that none but married ladies shall appear in costumes decidedly décolleté is rapidly being adopted in the court society of Europe. Queen Victoria has signified her approval; therefore it will be the thing in England. Young ladies may appear in bare arms and neck, but the real address costumes can only be worn by doweries, widows, and young and old married women.

Little Lightnings.

Three first-class men of the striking operators returned to work for the Western Union yesterday at Cincinnati.

Secretary Folger is in Washington county, Minn., and will remain several days. He owns considerable land there.

The odoriferous Maj. Nickerson is said to have been seen lately in an eastern city. The detectives

think they will have him soon.

A dispatch from Scranton, Pa., says that a large number of telegraph builders and repairers have returned to work for the Western Union.

Bird Island, a small village in Renville county, Minn., is agitated over a salacious bit of scandal implicating Mrs. Engstrom, wife of John Engstrom, a cripple.

A dispatch from Washington late this morning says that the court martial which tried Lieut.-Col. Ilgers found him guilty and recommended his dismissal from the army.

A dispatch from St. Petersburg, Russia, says that an explosion occurred in Varenky, which was at first thought to be the work of nihilists but investigation proved it to have been accidental.

The steamer Parthian, with Kavanagh, Hanlan and the other Phoenix Park immigrants, landed at Sydney yesterday, but the authorities refused asylum to the whole outfit. The informers were then transferred to the ironclad Nelson.

The severest storm ever known in the vicinity of Dodge City, Kan., struck that city night-midnight. The wind tore down the gages at the signal office, and roared along at the rate of ninety miles an hour. Strange to say little damage was done to buildings.

DAKOTA LOTS.

Yankton is to have a soap factory.

The town of Kimball is to be incorporated.

Frankfort is to have a Catholic church this fall.

The new Methodist church at Mitchell was dedicated last Sunday.

Barnes county has suffered severely from the depredations of gophers.

Florence is a new town being laid out a few miles above Forestburg, on the James river.

Beadle county has a population of 12,000, and its valuation of property is over \$1,000,000.

The Sioux Indians have some excellent crops of wheat on their reservation near Fort Thompson.

Twenty-three deeds were filed for record in the register's office, Lake county, Dakota, in one day recently.

President Young, of the Sioux Falls National bank, has invented a time lock which he is having patented.

Mr. Charles Clifford, a prominent business man of Grand Forks, was drowned in Stump Lake last Sunday.

A big strike has been made in the Portland mine, Black Hills. The yield of the new find is \$110 to the ton.

There are already five hundred farmers with their families in Potter county and the number is increasing daily.

The people of Castalia, D. T., can frequently hear the report of cannon fired at Randall, thirty-two miles distant.

The so-called granite of Sioux Falls, has been pronounced by savants of the Lincoln, Neb., University to be quartzite.

The issue in Turner county on election day was license or no license, and the license men won the victory and drinks for the ensuing year.

Prairie chickens can be picked according to law after the 14th inst. Minnehaha county is said to have a bountiful crop of this succulent vegetable.

The Dakota Valley Tribune, published at Ordway, says that five out of the eight papers published in that county oppose division on the 46th parallel.

The Rapid City Journal says that cattle have been brought into the Black Hills this year in far greater numbers than in any one previous season.

The prosperity of Dakota is again insured for the coming twelve months. Its crops of all kinds will yield a most satisfactory average—Sargeant County item.

The Big Stone City Herald says: "Wheat harvest has already begun, and never before have the farmers of this community had a better crop of the golden cereal."

The survey upon the new railway from Sioux Falls to Ordway is being vigorously prosecuted. Not a very long time will elapse before it will be on its way from Ordway to Bismarck.

The Fargo Argus complains of the want of public spirit in the citizens of the place in allowing a rank growth of weeds to flourish along the streets between the road bed and the sidewalks.

J. A. Smith, secretary of the South Dakota Agricultural and Driving Park association, has made arrangements with the railways to carry passengers to the September meeting for one and one-fifth fare.

The prospects for the crops which will soon be harvested are very good, and from interviews with some of the leading farmers in different parts of the country, and careful estimates, we predict an average yield of forty bushels of oats and twenty bushels of wheat to the acre.—Dickinson Press.

Ortonville voted last Monday on the question of bonding the township for \$8,000 to the Fargo Southern railroad, and carried it 115 to 1. Surveyors have already begun their work at that point, and grading will be commenced immediately, and the work continued northward until it meets the grading now at a point south of Wahpeton.

Mitchell Republican: Register Letcher has stated that Mr. Scott, who is here under instructions from the department, is a fraud, having been discharged from the Watertown land office. There is no question as to the genuineness of Mr. Scott's credentials. Mr. Letcher or any other gentleman can see the letter by calling upon Mr. Scott.

J. B. Folsom, of Fargo, owner of the Maple River farm, a short distance north of Sheldon, showed us a stalk of corn last Friday that measured eight feet, four inches. He pulled it from a field that he says stands evenly that high all over. It is all silked out nicely. When the croakers say we can't grow corn successfully in North Dakota, they say something they don't know anything about.—Sheldon Herald.

A strange fatality seems to hang over Sanborn, North Dakota. Within four weeks no less than five of her citizens have met with violent deaths. June 23, Joseph Conroy was killed by a runaway team; the same day Hans Byrre was killed by the cars; July 14, Olaf Moe died of injuries caused by a runaway; July 23, Rev. E. B. Prindle and Hiram Colville were killed by lightning.—Dakota Herald.

A TALL, stylish looking woman, leading a greyhound, passed the balcony of a Saratoga hotel on which two gentlemen were standing.

"What a beautiful creature!" exclaimed one

of them in a voice which proved loud enough for the lady to hear. "Turning very red in the face, she glanced angrily at the speaker and said: "You have no right to insult me, sir."

"Excuse me, madam," he replied, "but you flatter yourself; I was alluding to your dog."

CURRENT COMMENT.

MEXICO is a new field for Chinese immigration.

THE American Forestry congress meets at St. Paul this week.

THE saloon licenses in Omaha bring to the city coffers \$280,000 per annum.

D. W. PRESLEY, jailed at Marysville, La., for rape, was lynched last Wednesday night.

TRIAL heats:—The stoutly contested races between the weather and the thermometer this summer.

Egypt and Turkey are accused of sending infected wool, taken from mattresses, to the United States.

THE susceptible day, now filled with an easy prey to the seductive wiles of the fair but deadly "watermillyun."

THE crop of peaches this year will be over five millions of bushels, larger and better flavored than they were last year.

DESPITE the reductions in the tariff, the receipts for July of this year were a million dollars more than for July 1892.

THERE is a good deal in a name after all. Mrs. Gougeon advertises herself in a Minneapolis paper as a "scalp surgeon."

A MUCH banged Bangor bride banged her chosen one over the head with a club because he refused to buy her a gallon of ice cream.

UNDER the name of "Thoughts on the Sea," a poet has furnished himself one's thoughts on the ocean of a redoubtable character.—Chicago Chronicle.

THE Indianapolis Journal has been betrayed into the register's office, Lake county, Dakota, in one day recently.

President Young, of the Sioux Falls National bank, has invented a time lock which he is having patented.

Mr. Charles Clifford, a prominent business man of Grand Forks, was drowned in Stump Lake last Sunday.

A big strike has been made in the Portland mine, Black Hills. The yield of the new find is \$110 to the ton.

There are already five hundred farmers with their families in Potter county and the number is increasing daily.

The people of Castalia, D. T., can frequently hear the report of cannon fired at Randall, thirty-two miles distant.

The so-called granite of Sioux Falls, has been pronounced by savants of the Lincoln, Neb., University to be quartzite.

The issue in Turner county on election day was license or no license, and the license men won the victory and drinks for the ensuing year.

Prairie chickens can be picked according to law after the 14th inst. Minnehaha county is said to have a bountiful crop of this succulent vegetable.

The Dakota Valley Tribune, published at Ordway, says that five out of the eight papers published in that county oppose division on the 46th parallel.

The Rapid City Journal says that cattle have been brought into the Black Hills this year in far greater numbers than in any one previous season.

The prosperity of Dakota is again insured for the coming twelve months. Its crops of all kinds will yield a most satisfactory average—Sargeant County item.

The Big Stone City Herald says: "Wheat harvest has already begun, and never before have the farmers of this community had a better crop of the golden cereal."

The survey upon the new railway from Sioux Falls to Ordway is being vigorously prosecuted. Not a very long time will elapse before it will be on its way from Ordway to Bismarck.

The Fargo Argus complains of the want of public spirit in the citizens of the place in allowing a rank growth of weeds to flourish along the streets between the road bed and the sidewalks.

J. A. Smith, secretary of the South Dakota Agricultural and Driving Park association, has made arrangements with the railways to carry passengers to the September meeting for one and one-fifth fare.

The prospects for the crops which will soon be harvested are very good, and from interviews with some of the leading farmers in different parts of the country, and careful estimates, we predict an average yield of forty bushels of oats and twenty bushels of wheat to the acre.—Dickinson Press.

Ortonville voted last Monday on the question of bonding the township for \$8,000 to the Fargo Southern railroad, and carried it 115 to 1. Surveyors have already begun their work at that point, and grading will be commenced immediately, and the work continued northward until it meets the grading now at a point south of Wahpeton.

Mitchell Republican: Register Letcher has stated that Mr. Scott, who is here under instructions from the department, is a fraud, having been discharged from the Watertown land office. There is no question as to the genuineness of Mr. Scott's credentials. Mr. Letcher or any other gentleman can see the letter by calling upon Mr. Scott.

J. B. Folsom, of Fargo, owner of the Maple River farm, a short distance north of Sheldon, showed us a stalk of corn last Friday that measured eight feet, four inches. He pulled it from a field that he says stands evenly that high all over. It is all silked out nicely. When the croakers say we can't grow corn successfully in North Dakota, they say something they don't know anything about.—Sheldon Herald.

A strange fatality seems to hang over Sanborn, North Dakota. Within four weeks no less than five of her citizens have met with violent deaths. June 23, Joseph Conroy was killed by a runaway team; the same day Hans Byrre was killed by the cars; July 14, Olaf Moe died of injuries caused by a runaway; July 23, Rev. E. B. Prindle and Hiram Colville were killed by lightning.—Dakota Herald.

A TALL, stylish looking woman, leading a greyhound, passed the balcony of a Saratoga hotel on which two gentlemen were standing.

"What a beautiful creature!" exclaimed one

HORACE GREELEY.

How He Founded The New York Tribune.

He Tended His Father's Sheep Farm—An Uncouth Apprentice at the Printer's Trade—His Early Difficulties in New York.

James Parton in Youth's Companion.

I have seldom been more interested than in hearing Horace Greeley tell the story of his coming to New York in 1831, and gradually working his way into business there.

He was living at the age of twenty years with his parents in a small log cabin in a new clearing of western Pennsylvania, about twenty miles from Erie. His father, a Yankee by birth, had recently moved to that region and was trying to raise sheep there, as he had been accustomed to do in Vermont. The wolves were too many for him.

It was part of the business of Horace and his brother to watch the flock of sheep, and sometimes they camped out all night, sleeping with their feet to the fire, Indian fashion.

He told me that occasionally a pack of wolves would come so near that he could see their eyes glaze in the darkness and hear them pant. Even as he lay in the loft of his father's cabin he could hear them howling in the fields.

In spite of all their care, the wolves killed in one season a hundred of his father's sheep, and then he gave up the attempt.

The family was so poor that it was a matter of doubt sometimes whether they could get food enough to live through the long winter; and Horace, who had learned the printer's trade in Vermont, started out on foot in search of work in a village printing office. He walked from village to village and from town to town, until at last he went to Erie, the largest place in the vicinity.

There he was taken for a runaway apprentice, and certainly his appearance justified suspicion. Tall and gawky as he was in person, with tow-colored hair and a scanty suit of shabby home-spun, his appearance excited astonishment or ridicule wherever he went. He had never worn a good suit of clothes in his life.

He had a singularly fair, white complexion, a piping, whining voice, and these peculiarities gave the effect of his being wanting in intellect. It was not until people conversed with him that they discovered his worth and intelligence. He had been an ardent reader from his childhood up, and had taken of late years the most intense interest in politics and held very positive opinions, which he defended in conversation with great earnestness and ability.

A second application at Erie procured him employment for a few months in the office of The Erie Gazette, and he won his way, not only to the respect, but to the affection of his companions and his employer.

That employer was Judge J. M. Sterrett, and from him I heard many curious particulars of Horace Greeley's residence in Erie. As he was only working in the office as a substitute, the return of the absentee deprived him of his place, and he was obliged to seek work elsewhere. His employer said to him one day:

"Now, Horace, you have a good deal of money coming to you; don't let the town any longer in that outlandish rig. Let me give you an order on the store. Dress up a little, Horace."

The young man looked down at his clothes as though he had never seen them before, and then said, by way of apology:

"You see, Mr. Sterrett, my father is on a new place, and I want to help him all I can."

In fact, upon the settlement of his account at the end of his seven months' labor, he had drawn for his personal expenses six dollars only. Of the rest of his wages he retained fifteen dollars for himself, and gave all the rest, amounting to about a hundred and twenty dollars, to his father, who, I am afraid, did not make the very best use of all of it.

With the great sum of fifteen dollars in his pocket, Horace now resolved upon a bold movement. After spending a few days at home, he tied up his spare clothes in a bundle, not very large, and took the shortest road through the woods that led to the Erie canal. He was going to New York, and he was going cheap!

He walked of sixty miles or so, much of it through the primeval forest, brought him to Buffalo, where he took passage on the Erie canal, and after various detentions, he reached Albany on a Thursday morning just in time to see the regular steamboat of the day move out into the stream.

At 10 o'clock on the same morning he embarked on a tow-boat, which required nearly twenty-four hours to descend the river, and thus afforded him ample time to enjoy the beauty of its shores.

On the 18th of August, 1831, about sunrise, he set foot in the city of New York, then containing about two hundred thousand inhabitants, and a sixth of its present population.

He had managed his affairs with such strict economy that his journey 600 miles had cost him little more than \$5, and he had \$10 left with which to begin life in the metropolis. This sum of money and the knowledge of the printer's trade made up his capital. There was not a person in all New York, so far as he knew, who had ever seen him before.

His appearance, too, was much against him, for although he had a really fine face, a noble forehead, and the most benign expression I ever saw upon a human countenance, yet his clothes and bearing quite spoiled him. His round jacket made him look like a tall boy who had grown too fast for his clothes; he stooped a little and he walked in a loose-jointed manner. He was very bashful and totally destitute of the power of pushing his way, or arguing with a man who said no to him. He had brought no letters of recommendation, and had no kind of evidence to show that he had ever learned his trade.

The first business was, of course, to find an extremely cheap boarding house, as he had made up his mind only to try New York as an experiment, and if he did not succeed in finding work, to start homeward while he still had a portion of his money. After walking a while, he went into what looked to him like a low-priced tavern at the corner of Wall and Broad streets.

"How much do you charge for board?" he asked the bar-keeper, who was wiping his decanters and putting his bar into trim for the business of the day.

The bar-keeper gave the stranger a look over, and said to him:

"I guess we're too high for you."

"Well, how much do you charge?"

"Six dollars."

"Yes, that's more than I can afford."

He walked on until he descried on the North river, near Washington market, a boarding house so mean and squalid that he was tempted to go in and inquire the price of board there.

"The price was two dollars and a half a week."

"Ah!" said Horace, "that sounds more like it."

In ten minutes more he was taking his breakfast at the landlord's table. Mr. Greeley gratefully remembered this landlord, who was a friendly Irishman by the name of McGorlick. Breakfast done, the new-comer sallied forth in quest of work, and began by expending nearly half of his capital in trying to find a printing office. He was a wise action. He that goes courting should dress in his best, particularly if he courts so capricious a jade as fortune.

Then he began the weary round of the printing offices, seeking for work and finding none, all day long. He would enter an office and ask in his whining note:

"Do you want a hand?"

"No," was the invariable reply; upon receiving which he left without a word. Mr.

Greeley chuckled as he told the reception given him at the office of The Journal of Commerce, a newspaper he was destined to contend with for many a year in the columns of the Tribune.

"Do you want a hand?" he said to David Hale, one of the owners of the paper.

Mr. Hale looked at him from head to foot, and then said:

"My opinion is, young man, that you're a runaway apprentice, and you'd better go home to your master."

The applicant tried to explain, but the busy proprietor merely replied:

"Bel off about your business and don't bother us."

The young man laughed good-humoredly, and resumed his walk. He went to bed Saturday night thoroughly tired and a little discouraged. On Sunday he walked three miles to attend a church, and remembered to the end of his days the delight he had for the first time in his life, in hearing a sermon that he entirely agreed with.

In the meantime he had gained the goodwill of his landlord and the boarders, and to the circumstance he owed his first chance in the city. His landlord mentioned his fruitless search for work to an acquaintance who happened to call that Sunday afternoon. That acquaintance, who was a shoemaker, had accidentally heard that printers were wanted at No. 53 Chatham street.

At half-past five on Monday morning Horace Greeley stood before the designated house, and discovered the sign, "West's Printing Office," and occupied as a book-storer. Not a soul was stirring up-stairs or down. The doors were locked, and Horace sat down on the steps to wait.

Thousands of workmen passed by; but it was nearly seven before the first of Mr. West's printers arrived, and he, too, finding the door locked, sat down by the side of the stranger, and entered into conversation with him.

"I saw," said this printer to me, many years after, "that he was an honest, good young man, and being a Vermont myself, I determined to help him if I could."

Thus, a second time in New York already, the native quality of the man gained him, at the critical moment, the advantage that decided his destiny. His new friend did help him, and it was very much through his urgent recommendation that the foreman of the printing-office gave him a chance. The foreman did not in the least believe that the green-looking young fellow before him could set in type one page of the polyglot Testament for which help was needed.

"Fix up a case for him," said he, "and we'll see if he can do anything."

Horace worked all day with silent intensity, and when he showed to the foreman at night a printer's proof of his day's work, it was found to be the best day's work that had yet been done on that most difficult job. It was greater in quantity and much more correct.

The battle was won. He worked on the Testament for several months, making long hours and earning only moderate wages, saving all his surplus money, and sending the greater part of it to his father, who was still in debt for his farm, and not sure of being able to keep it.

Ten years passed. Horace Greeley from journeyman printer made his way slowly to partnership in a small printing office. He founded the New Yorker, a weekly paper, the best periodical of its class in the United States. It brought him great credit and no profit.

In 1840, when Gen. Harrison was nominated for the presidency against Martin Van Buren, his feelings as a politician were deeply stirred, and he started a little campaign paper called The Log Cabin, which was incomparably the most spirited thing of the kind ever published in the United States. It had a circulation of unprecedented extent, beginning with 48,000, and rising week after week until it reached 90,000.

The price, however, was so low that its great sale proved rather an embarrassment than a benefit to the proprietors, and when the campaign ended, the firm of Horace Greeley & Co. was rather more in debt than it was when the first number of The Log Cabin was issued.

The little paper had given the editor two things which go far toward making a success in business—great reputation and some confidence in himself. The first penny-paper had been started by The New York Herald was making a great stir. The Sun was already a profitable sheet. And how the idea occurred to Horace Greeley to start a daily paper which should rival the morning papers, and give to the abundant news, without some of the qualities possessed by others.

He wished to found a cheap daily paper that should be good and salutary, as well as interesting. The last number of The Log Cabin announced the forthcoming Tribune, price one cent.

The editor was probably not solvent when he conceived the scheme, and he borrowed \$1,000 of his kind friends to get started, with which to buy the indispensable material. He began with 600 subscribers, printed 5,000 of the first number, and found it difficult to give them all away. The Tribune appeared on the day set apart in New York for the funeral procession in commemoration of President Harrison, who died a month after his inauguration.

It was a chilly, dismal day in April, and all the town was absorbed in the funeral pageant. The receipts during the first week were ninety-two dollars; the expenses, five hundred and twenty-five.

But the little paper soon caught public attention, and the circulation increased for three weeks at the rate of about three hundred a day. It began its fourth week with six thousand; its seventh week with eleven thousand. The first number contained four columns of advertisements; the twelfth, nine columns; the hundredth, thirteen columns.

In a word, the success of the paper was immediate and complete. It grew a little faster than the machinery for producing it could be provided.

Its success was due chiefly to the fact that the original idea of the editor was actually carried out. He aimed to produce a paper which should morally benefit the public. It was not always right, but it always meant to be.

A Little Awkward.

Texas Siftings.

Parson Wiangdoodle Baxter noticed at the last prayer meeting in the Austin Blue Light tabernacle that Gabe Snodgrass, who was working his lips like the rollers of a patent clothes wringer as he read his Bible, actually had his book upside down.

"Why, Gabe, you are reading de sacred book upside down. How can dat be possible?"

"Dat am so for a fac," Parson. You see, Parson, dis heah bible b'longs to my wife, and I don't know how to handle hit, yet. Ef I jess had my own bible heah wid me, dat I has done got to larn ob, I nobber would hab made dat mistake."

The Investigation of Siftings.

Texas Siftings.

A dozen or so legislative tom cats, who were on the right side of the fence to catch the hot water, demanded an investigation of a cat and howled about Texas Siftings for a better part of a whole morning. We are a lot of what an old dandy in a convalescent and weak brother who was suspected of having been brought up by the opposition.

"Ef dar an't nuffin wrong about yer," said that indignant old dandy; "ef you hant got no more spots, whaffer did yer squall when I frows salt at yer?"

He Means "Hello!"

Cincinnati Saturday Night.

If you should ever happen to get over to the Sandwich Islands and are accosted by a native with "Kalakaihoikahauhoikauhoi!" (and some more words we will print next week), do not kill him. He means well. That is only Sandwich for "hello."

Kaiser Wilhelm's Pocket Money.

As emperor, Emperor William receives no salary, but a revenue, known as the "Disposition Fund," is disbursed by him at his discretion. He generally gives it away, and from this source was derived the \$600,000 he lately sent to the food sufferers.

Balloon Photography.

The proprietors of The London Pictorial World have had a balloon built for themselves in which experiments in balloon photography are to be made; that is, views of the earth from the sky are to be taken.

Rose Massey's Death.

The death of Rose Massey in England has closed a remarkable career. She was in the first rank of the most beautiful women who ever graced the English stage. She was engaged at one time to Montague Wallack's leading man, and it was a common remark that two more attractive people were never mated. The engagement was prolonged by Rose's sudden illness, which struck her down almost in a minute, and finally all hopes of a union were abandoned. She was not at the height of her fame when the dreadful disease attacked her, which never released its hold through all the years of suffering until it left her a corpse. Two friends only were faithful to her through all. One was a physician who had been a flame of her when she was at the zenith of her career. The other was a loving, sympathetic old aunt. On a dismal, dreary day of rain and fog the woman who had once been the idol of London, and whose fame as a beauty was world wide, was laid forever in the mold, and the only mourners present were those two faithful friends.

Minneapolis Journal, 7th: Lieutenant Mann, of the Seventh U. S. cavalry, arrived in Minneapolis this morning with a detachment of sixty cavalry recruits. The detachment comes from Jefferson barracks, Missouri, by the Keogh route. Lieutenant Mann is to turn the detachment over to the officer in command at Fort Snelling, from where they are to be sent to Fort Mead, Buford, Yates and Totten.

Minneapolis News, 8th: Gen. Terry has received a telegram from the commanding officer at Fort Buford, stating that E. H. Allison, the famous scout, who has been confined in the post guard house at Poplar River on the allegation of having committed a rape on his own daughter, has been removed to the Custer county, Montana, jail in Miles City, there to await his trial.

List of Letters

Remaining uncalled for in the Bismarck, D. T. postoffice for the week ending Saturday, August 4, 1893.

Aylesworth D C	A	Radson Thomas
Bath C M	B	Brown D L
Burber Daniel	B	Biedler Daniel
Bowman H	B	Bowman H
Brady J W	B	Beach John
Bender J W	B	Bloom Wm D
Carstie Samuel	C	Campbell W R
Lunningham P P	C	
Donnel Thomas	D	
Erkison Ruth	E	
Farrell D	F	
Gott Elley L	G	Gagner Joseph
Gundersen John W	G	Goyen James
Gravem Wm S	H	
Howe D R	H	Hammond F
Holgerson Krestine	H	Hutchinson William
Irons Burck	I	
Johnson Mary	J	
Kuhns K A	K	Kimball Voranas
Lynch Bartholomew	L	Laul Geo W
Leunellin Patrick	L	
McWhinney Geo W	M	Meek J S
March Serrin	M	Menchew Thomas
Moschler Willis	N	
Nerland F	N	
Otis Himey	O	Owen I W
Pesmot P J	P	
Queen James	Q	
Russell Berly	R	Rood E S
Reeves Stephen	R	Ranold T
Swank Frank	S	Steb by Frank
Sims James	S	Smith Trice Lawrence
Sejmour Miss Orilla M	S	Smith W A R
Thompson Alfred	T	
Vau Douan J D	V	
Wood C L	W	Werner J H
Wright James T	W	Weed Walter H

Not called for in thirty days they will be sent to Dead Letter office, Washington, D. C.

Persons calling for the above will please say "Advertised" and give date of list.

C. A. LOON-BERRY, Postmaster

ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall Street, New York.

Notice of Final Proof.

LAND OFFICE AT BISMARCK, D. T. August 3, 1893.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and secure final location of the same, before the register and receiver, September 17, 1893, at 11 o'clock a. m.

Thomas E. Jennings.

Homestead application No. 736, for the south half southeast quarter, southeast quarter, southwest quarter and lot 4, section 30, town 138, range 72, and names the following as his witnesses: George Welch, Robert Boyd, Ethan Dawson and Joseph Gonyea, all of Menoken, D. T.

JOHN A. REA, Register.

Notice of Timber Culture Contest.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, BISMARCK, D. T. August 3, 1893.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Timothy W. Griffin against Matt Walton for failure to comply with law as to timber culture No. 234, dated November 16, 1889, upon the northwest quarter section 30, township 138, range 72, in Burleigh county, Dakota, a view to the cancellation of said entry; contestant alleged that Matt Walton has failed to break the 10th day of September, 1893, at 11 o'clock a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged failure. 10-15 J. A. REA, Register.



ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall Street, New York.

Notice of Final Proof.

LAND OFFICE AT BISMARCK, D. T. August 3, 1893.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and secure final location of the same, before the register and receiver, September 17, 1893, at 11 o'clock a. m.

Thomas E. Jennings.

Homestead application No. 736, for the south half southeast quarter, southeast quarter, southwest quarter and lot 4, section 30, town 138, range 72, and names the following as his witnesses: George Welch, Robert Boyd, Ethan Dawson and Joseph Gonyea, all of Menoken, D. T.

JOHN A. REA, Register.

Notice of Timber Culture Contest.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, BISMARCK, D. T. August 3, 1893.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Timothy W. Griffin against Matt Walton for failure to comply with law as to timber culture No. 234, dated November 16, 1889, upon the northwest quarter section 30, township 138, range 72, in Burleigh county, Dakota, a view to the cancellation of said entry; contestant alleged that Matt Walton has failed to break the 10th day of September, 1893, at 11 o'clock a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged failure. 10-15 J. A. REA, Register.

The Bismarck Tribune.

VOL. XI.

BISMARCK, D. T., FRIDAY, AUG. 20, 1883.

NO. 10.

WEATHER BULLETIN.

The following, reported especially for the TRIBUNE, shows the condition of the weather at the various points mentioned at 9:26 last evening. Observations at all stations taken at the same moment of time:

Stations.	Tem- pera- ture.	Dir- ec- tion of Winds.	Veloc- ity of Wind.	State of the Weather.
Bismarck	72	E	Light	Clear
Billings	65	E	Light	Clear
Assiniboine	65	E	Light	Clear
St. Paul	65	E	Light	Clear

C. GRAMMER,
Sergeant Signal Corps, U. S. A.

NEWS COMMENTS.

A new rail way across the state of Iowa is projected.

The Cleveland nine is ahead in the engine contest.

The new hired girl has invented a new dish the which it is boiled cucumber.

A Miss Ella Green gets \$1,800 salary as commercial traveler for a St. Louis jobbing house.

It is asserted that the railway companies are considering a proposition to close all local ticket offices on the Sabbath.

When Prince Bismarck signed the edict against American pork he was heard to remark, "You can't make a silk purse out of your sow's here."

Jay Gould is credited with saying that the worst features of the telegraphers strike are yet to come. What sort of a job is Jay putting up now?

"Sweet simpl'city" is the height of style among the first families—those of birth and breeding who are stopping at the chief summer resorts this season.

A wealthy and eccentric young southerner named James Marion Roche has rescued from poverty N. W. Crouch, the author of "Kathleen Mavourneen."

CALIFORNIA vineyards are being devastated by a new style, double action, non-reversible beetle. It is black, hard, sheathed, nearly an inch long and gets in its work at night only.

SHE sang, "I want to be an angel," and he swore she was one already. To this she blushing demurred. Then he married her. De murrer sustained.—Saturday Night.

THE majestic march of civilization—the original tramp—cannot be stayed; Pierre is to have a variety show at last, a form of amusement the boys have seen a-hungered for, to these many days.

IMPERIAL Caesar, d'ad and turned to e.ay, "May stop a hole to keep the wind away." "The Bay state napper, dead and deftly skinned. May help an almshouse-keeper to raise the wind."—Detroit Free Press.

AFTER all the cholera is not so ruthless as it has been depicted. It shows unusual consideration in keeping away from this country, as if in pity, of what we shall have to suffer from that more fearful scourge—Oscar Wilde.

WILLIAM HILLIER, earl of Onslow, a noted English swell, who belongs to "the Prince of Wales' set," is in America, and will visit Washington later in the season. He travels with three valets and thirteen trunks full of clothes.

WHEN a Newark preacher wants money he pawns his gold watch and then on the following Sunday preaches a sermon four hours long because he has no time-piece to go by. The next morning his congregation gets his watch out of pawn and sends it to him.

LEADVILLE parsons are too particular. One of them was to officiate at a funeral the other day, and when the master of ceremonies notified him to begin by saying: "Now, old boss, it is your play," the reverend fainted. Now they are calling him a divinity dude.

APPROPOS of Oscar Wilde's supposed appearance on the stage, the Rochester Post-Express says: A cat that would not gladly die for the privilege of having its dead body thrown at Oscar Wilde as "Romeo" must have a very poor comprehension of the beauties of Shakespeare.

THE watering places along the New England coast have not been well patronized this season, because of the extremely cold east winds that have blown constantly all summer. Mount Desert has been especially chilly, and the fogs have laid the foundations for numerous neuralgias and rheumatisms the coming winter.

THE editor of the Brule Index is hard up for "wittles," and anxiously implores his country supporters to contribute to the support of his family by bringing in pumpkins on subscription. "Watermelons will do just as well, if you haven't the pumpkins to spare," is the plaintive close of his appeal. It is to be hoped that the flatulency which watermelons are apt to produce will not manifest itself in the paper.

IT is now that the arger goes out with the dawn. With habiliments wrinkled and sadly forlorn, And with wrinkled-er visage and garments forlorn,

He sneaks in at eve round some cese ate corner, All fishless and casless and brimming with beer, And with lies enough also to last through the year.

It is not the "ton" among the exclusives at Saratoga this year to wear diamonds except with full dress. They say they have all that to cheap clothing people and the wives of gamblers and horse jockeys.—Washington Sunday Herald. The same fashion prevails in this office. We invariably leave our diamonds at home in a receptacle provided for them in the immense chilled steel, gold mounted, pearl inlaid van which protects the rest of the family treasures.

THE WORLD'S NEWS.

A Most Horrible Woman Murder in Minneapolis—Remains Undiscovered for Several Days.

Another Mysterious Murder of a Woman Elsewhere—A Very Determined Suicide by a Priest.

Data Accident in a Pittsburg Store—The Death of Open Switch Kils Two Railroad Employees.

A Necktie Socialle Battered in Canada—Battered Among a "Way Between" Two Railroad Men in Iowa.

Foreign News—A Serious Revolt in Spain—The Hungarian Bishops and New Orders Arrested.

Other Geographic News.

A Bloody Murder.

MINNEAPOLIS, Aug. 9.—The body of a woman who has been murdered was found in a closet connected with the rear room, on ground floor, of house No. 517, Second street, about 11 o'clock this forenoon. House No. 517 is a medium sized, two-story frame building on the west side of Second street. It belongs to D. Peck, and is rented by Mrs. C. E. Murray, who resides in the second story, and who rented the ground floor to two different parties; first to E. W. Moore and wife, and the rear to a woman named Andrews. To enter the latter's room it was necessary to pass through the room of the former. Mrs. Andrews was last seen about the premises on Friday morning last. Early this morning, however, a terrible stench about the house prevailed in the air, and upon tracing it up, was discovered to be in the room occupied by Mrs. Andrews. The door was forced open, and upon entering the room it was found to be unoccupied. A search of the premises revealed a huge bundle in a pantry opening from one side of the room, which, upon opening proved to be the decomposed remains of the missing woman. Word was at once sent to the office of the coroner. Deputy Spring and Undertaker Warner were soon on hand. Investigation showed that the woman had without doubt been murdered while asleep. The woman's remains were rolled up in a thick quilt and deposited on the floor of the pantry, a room about 4x8 feet in size. The head rested on a box containing some article belonging to the dead which was partially filled with blood. In the room was found a bloody ax, on the handle of which was found some hair corresponding in length and color to that upon the head of the murdered woman.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.
The victim of this fearful tragedy was a woman of medium height, rather fleshy, of fair complexion and with black hair. She was clad in a calico dress, with stockings on. She must have went to sleep upon her bed; her assassin then stole in, and with one blow of the axe crushed in the skull, causing instant death. The blow was struck over the right temple, making a gash some eight inches long and crushing a considerable portion of the skull bone. There seems to have been but little known of Mrs. Andrews' antecedents, as stated before. She had, however, stated that she was in possession of a sum of money. In fact she is known to have had in her possession a short time before death a sum of money aggregating several hundred dollars. A careful search of the premises today revealed only a pocketbook containing one dollar. This gives prevalence to the theory that the murder was committed for money.

The Pestil Riots.

PESTH, Aug. 9.—Thirty-two of the persons who took part in the riotous demonstrations here against Joseph Scharf, the father of Meritz Scharf, one of the defendants in the Myre G. Yhez and all other Jews, have been arrested. Rioting continued until one o'clock this morning. The authorities, in order to stop the disorders, have been compelled to place a cordon of troops around the streets where the plundering of Jewish houses occurred.

The boy, who was the principal witness for the prosecution in the recent trial, and who swore that a number of Jews murdered the christian girl in order to procure her blood for ritual purposes, and who swore he saw the murder committed, has confessed to a reporter of the "Pesther," a newspaper, that his testimony was false.

Iowa's Got It Again.

CHICAGO, Aug. 9.—Late special reports a severe storm in Shelby, Cass and Spotswood counties, Iowa, last night, leveling the growing crops to the ground, and considerable damage was done to other property. The track of the storm was five miles wide. Near Brayton twenty-two head of cattle were stampeded and killed by rushing down an embankment. At Lorde nine freight cars were blown from the track.

Probably Fatal Stabbing.

ST. PAUL, Aug. 9.—In an altercation between John H. Barnes and F. R. Barry, two employees of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha railroad company, at Altoona this morning, the latter was twice stabbed in the abdomen. The wounds are pronounced very serious, and the doctors are in doubt as to Barry's recovery. Barnes was arrested on a charge of assault with intent to kill.

A Sad Sail.

BOSTON, Aug. 9.—Last evening John Fisher, aged 18, was sailing with two young ladies when a flaw of wind struck the sail. The boat swinging around suddenly Fisher and one of the

ladies named Winifred Butler were swept into the water. Fisher was immediately drowned and Miss Butler died soon after being brought to shore.

Field for Professors.

NAPLES, Aug. 9.—The scientific commission, consisting of Profs. Palmieri, Guzzardi, and Ogilioni, will go to Ischia today to study the case of the recent earthquake there.

The French and Chinese.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—The Times correspondent at Hong Kong says he has been informed that no Chinese troops are either in Tonquin or on the frontier, but the garrisons in the provinces of Yunnan and Kiangso have been secretly increased. Much grain and rice are being stored at Canton. The impression prevails that China is playing a waiting game, which is costing the French much and the Chinese little.

A Fatal Accident.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 9.—While five employees of Eusey, Iron & Co's shirt making establishment were taking stock in the warehouse today a rack, supporting four hundred tons of steel gave way, burying Chas. Asham and Robert Seeritz under the ruins, and slightly injuring the other clerks. Asham was killed instantly, and Seeritz was probably die.

Safely Jailed.

TORONTO, July 9.—When the murderer, Andrew, was being removed from the residence of the murdered man, Maroney, after the inquest last night, a determined effort was made to yank him, but the special guards were on hand and with their assistance the prisoner was safely jailed.

Serious Railroad Accident.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 9.—A Times-Star Canton, Ohio, special says that a freight train on the Cleveland and Lorain road ran off an open switch five miles south of Massillon, wrecked the train and killed the engineer, Graham, and fireman Wilson. Several others were injured, though not fatally.

A Limited Decree.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—A St. Petersburg dispatch to the Times says the cenotal decree granting liberty of worship to dissenters only affects about one million of the registered dissenters. There are fourteen millions still unrelied of their religious disabilities.

Determined to Die.

QUEBEC, Aug. 9.—When the steambel Man-caba, from Glasgow, was coming up the river near the island of Belle Isle the Rev. Mr. Sweet out his throat and jumped overboard. The boat put about and the body was recovered.

The Spanish Trouble Again.

PARIS, Aug. 9.—A prominent Spanish republican states that the situation in Spain is very grave. He asserts that several superior officers of the army are in favor of a republican government, and that an outbreak in the republican interest is imminent.

The Revolt in Spain.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—A dispatch from Madrid says that the affair in Barcelona is not important, but was merely a disturbance among conspirators. General Blanco has filled Badajoz with a garrison to replace that which revolted.

Mysterious Murder.

HALIFAX, Aug. 9.—A deaf, dumb and blind colored girl, named Ada Bayard, was murdered by some unknown parties in her father's house at St. Baro last night.

The Capitol.

The site for the capitol of Dakota has, after careful examination of the grounds and a thorough search for a fifth foundation, been decided upon. It is between Fifth and Sixth streets on the elevation north of the temporary band stand, and when the streets are extended, will be on the centre of the block between Fifth and Sixth. It is by far the most beautiful site to be found on the quarter-section upon which it is located, and is easy of access from all parts of the city. In digging here, a sub-soil of clay and hard-pan was found, solid enough to support the largest structure possible to build. The elevation is almost perfect for the arrangement of attractive grounds, and the view commanded is far-reaching and enchanting. Over fifty men are now engaged on the special track to the grounds, and rails are already laid as far north as avenue "B." The main building will be 150x30 feet, three stories and a basement, and will positively be enclosed this fall.

He Wanted Blood.

Andrew Jackson Pepper was brought into court along with the usual batch of drunks and disorderlies. He had the evening before been on a rampage all along Main street, and had been a holy terror for some time, defying anything in human shape to lay even one finger on him. He had requested as a favor that anybody, old or young, big or little, should even point the end of a finger at him. His name was Pepper, and he was red hot. He came from Bitter Creek and was a raging cyclone. He was as sound as a Spanish dollar, and could knock the back teeth out of any Bismarck hoodlum that could or would stand in front of him. He had blood in his eye and hair on his teeth, and he proposed to paralyze any ga-out who tried to rise on his neck. He had been held up, struck to his roll, and taken for a sucker, and he was just going to turn himself loose and be all alone in a minute. A few little Missouri oaths and considerable "Fargo breakfast table" talk was interspersed in and among his elegant oration, and he was a lion, a scorpion on the war-path, a whole circus with three tents and a side show, until the law, in the shape of a Bismarck policeman, quietly took this red hot pepper cyclone by the back of his coat collar and quietly deposited him in the "bastille" of Burleigh county.

The next morning he came up with the batch of recruits for good advice before his honor. He had changed. Yoses couldn't hold a candle to him for meekness, and on a Jeff Davis could

equal him on the point of non-interference.

Yes, his name was Pepper, but he wasn't so red hot. He might have drank a glass of beer but he wasn't drunk.

Talk loud and threatening? Oh, no; it wasn't him, must have been somebody else. He heard that there were fighters in Bismarck, but he wasn't that kind of a man.

Did he come from the wild west? No, no, he was from Jimtown, had formerly lived in Fargo and had been raised under the teachings of the Argus.

He had been to Sunday school with Edwards, and to prayer meeting with Jud Lamoure. Could it be possible that he had made any such bad breaks as they thought he had. No, thousands of times no; it was a Fargo candle to a Bismarck boom that he hadn't done it. Could his honor let him go this time he wouldn't leave the beautiful capital city, would journey east rather than be confined in the jail where he might be contaminated, and be unworthy of his friends in the Red River valley.

No, said his honor, you take thirty days. It will cool the fiery red hot storm which so lately raged in your manly form and will give you time to reflect upon the good words and excellent examples which your worthy associates in that eminently moral city of Fargo have given you. Take him up for thirty days, here is the commitment. Next!

NOT WEST NOTES.

Duluth has a burglar boom of goodly proportions.

The Forestry congress has begun its sessions in St. Paul.

Butte employs sixteen teachers in the city school.

Central Iowa boasts of unusually fine crops this year.

Portland is now only thirty-six hours travel from Missoula.

Steps are being taken to establish a foundry and machine shops at Livingston, M. T.

The Duluth delegation of Knights Templar will start for the San Francisco encampment next Monday.

"Commodore" Livingston, of Livingston, M. T., has his collar bone broken a few days since by a fall from a horse.

W. T. Ford of Meagher county, M. T., has 2,000 head of sheep, which yielded, on an average, ten pounds of wool this year.

Minnesota's state commissioner on statistics reports that only six acres of wheat were sown in St. Louis county this season.

The Tongue river has run so low that the ferry has been taken off and people crossing to and from Fort Keogh, ford the stream.

The assessment in Custer county, M. T., this year is twenty-two mills on the dollar. The poor tax and road tax are in addition to that.

C. W. Vanstrom, assistant postmaster at St. Vincent, Minn., was arrested on the 6th inst. charged with robbing the mails of registered letters.

John Chinick, proprietor of the Miles City variety theatre who was burned lately, and who was shot the same day, is a little better, but not out of danger.

Hon. Alexander Ramsey, of St. Paul, has gone to Salt Lake City to examine into Mormonism, he being chairman of the commission appointed for that purpose.

The Duluth lumbermen are experiencing great difficulty in getting all the cut of last winter down the St. Louis river to the boom. A great many logs were "hung up" on the rocks when the water went down after the June rise, and the problem is how to get them into the river again. Steps are being taken to accomplish that end as soon as possible.

A 40-foot square corral has been built in the yard adjoining the Missoula jail in which to hang the Chinaman who murdered a paymaster at Horse Plains some time ago. The execution, which will take place on the 15th inst., (a week from next Thursday) will be private, the law permitting the attendance of only twenty-five persons besides reporters and officials. The Chinaman at Missoula and Adolfsen at Bozeman are to be hung on the same day.—Helen Independent.

There is considerable fear and excitement in and around Miles City, caused by an unusually large gathering of Indians in the valley of the upper Tongue river. A number of northern Indians have congregated there, with a pass from some Indian agent authorizing them to go hunting. It is reported that quite a number of Cheyennes have joined forces with them, as have also a band of Crows from the reservation. Fears are rife among the whites of depredations upon stock. The Miles City Press says the experiment of making an agricultural community out of these savages is nearly a failure; that they are evidently discouraged and dissatisfied, and that settlers report them to be unusually independent and insolent in manner.

Clark County Review: The new coal discoveries in northern Dakota bid fair to equal the inexhaustible mines of Iowa. McLean county, the place of finding the valuable deposits, is on the Missouri, northwest of Bismarck twenty miles. When the Iroquois and Calliope line of the Chicago & Northwestern reaches Bismarck, central Dakota will be abundantly supplied with fuel at from two to three dollars less than they now pay. There are strongest indications that millions of Dakota's acres are underlaid with soft coal of the best variety.

Chas. L. Winnans, representing R. S. Folk & Co., Chicago, directory publishers, has been in our city for the past three or four weeks and leaves this morning for Miles City, M. T. Mr. Winnans has done good work for his employers here, and by his courteous gentlemanly demeanor and affable disposition, has made many friends in the city who are sorry to see him leave. He will always find a warm welcome whenever he returns.

THE TRAVELERS.

The Graves Through a Burial Ground, Preying Upon the Produce of the Burialmen.

And Returns to Bismarck With a Report Which Shows the Natives.

His Trip.

Farmer Wallace, long known as one of Burleigh county's most ardent boomers, who has labored for years in the interest of north Dakota and the Missouri valley, returned from an investigating tour through Burleigh county yesterday afternoon and gave the TRIBUNE a glowing report of what he had seen. In roaming about in his

fact gleaming manner, and viewing the country with that condition-absorbing faculty peculiar to himself, he is prepared to give an account of the status of agricultural affairs. He found the crop about half harvested and predicts that the balance will be out within the next ten days. Every field was a

GRAND GRAIN EXPOSITION, a magnificent, soul-inspiring fair of itself. Shocks of the finest No. 1 hard wheat stood large and numerous, and oats, although not as perfect a crop as wheat, is plentiful and satisfactory to the farmers. Among the many enjoyable events of Mr. Wallace's statistic-gathering journey, was his visit to the farm of Mr. George Johnson, of Painted Woods, where he declares

A FEAST fit for the gods of all creation was tendered to him. Here, after gazing his eyes upon the fair fields and beautiful meadows, he was treated to a banquet of no small import, on the tables of which were spread new potatoes, black wax beans, green corn, ripe tomatoes, peas, cucumbers and pumpkin pie, all of which were

THIS YEAR'S PRODUCTIONS. He also found watermelons of immense dimensions, and cantaloupes weighing from five to ten pounds, which will be ripe in ten days. Continuing his course he was everywhere confronted with the same encouraging scene of rich golden grain and busy harvesting operations. He came to the city yesterday, bringing with him specimens of grain, which are now on exhibition at McKenzie & Coffin's office and at the land office.

The farmer is well worthy the honor conferred upon him by the presentation of a gold-headed cane by Alex. McKenzie, as a token of esteem for his arduous labors in the city's interest, and if there were a few more men of his stamp scattered throughout the entire territory of Dakota, we would need but little more booming to bring this wealthy domain before the world in its true magnitude and importance. He says the crops are beyond criticism with the exception of a few poorly farmed fields.

The Reception.

There is but little occasion for the TRIBUNE to say a word regarding our distinguished editorial visitors of Friday. They came—they saw—and they left delighted with Bismarck and with her picturesque surroundings. So little time was given our people to prepare for our visitors that our reception to them may appear crude, yet we feel that each member of the party stepped aboard the train feeling that he had spent an hour among friends. No details for their reception were arranged—no published programme mapped out. The train came, and when the clanking wheels ceased to revolve, our distinguished visitors were quickly transferred to carriages and whirled away to view the myriad attractions presented by our fair city. From capital hill our guests looked down upon the busy town and the outstretching plains which lie beyond, and the only words they uttered were words of wonderment and praise. They looked with wondering eyes over the broad expanse of country laid out like a natural panorama before them—the broad Missouri bottom, the vernal green, undulating valley through which Apple Creek winds its way to the great muddy stream in which it loses its identity, and all we could hear from our visitors were words of praise and congratulation that our lines had been cast in such a pleasant place. After a drive to the bluffs overlooking the bridge and a view from the site of Dakota's capitol the visitors were returned to the town and at McKenzie & Coffin's office they alighted and were asked to pledge the health of the great metropolis of the northwest in a glass of wine. As the sparkling bumpers went round, our citizens were afforded an opportunity to converse with our visitors and to fully post them as to the resources of our country. In response to numerous calls Mr. Alex. Campbell, of the visiting delegation mounted a chair and paid a high tribute to Bismarck and her enterprising citizens. Other speakers voiced the same sentiments, and all seemed loth to leave when General Passenger Agent Barnes announced that supper was awaiting them in the dining car. To the train the party repaired, accompanied by a large delegation of our people, and it was not without regret that hands were shaken and adieus spoken as the train pulled out for the west. From Bismarck west a special train had been provided for the excursionists—a train that would bear them to Livingston where the branch road will land them in the northern border of the great National Park.

To say that our visitors were pleased with Bismarck is putting it but mildly. The expressions of praise they dropped as they viewed our beautiful town and her unsurpassed surroundings, was no faltering flattery. They saw here a location for a great city, and they did not hesitate to express their belief that here would grow up a great metropolis, to which all the northwest would look as a natural center for trade and power. Eminent journalists who wield great influence in the busy marts of trade in the east, assured the writer that had they seen nothing of the northwest but Bismarck, they could not but speak in glowing terms of the city and her lovely location.

We are glad they stopped with us. So much has been said regarding our town and our territory by writers who cared more for sensational bombast than for truth, that we feel it a relief to know that journalists who deal with facts as they appear, have honored us with a visit. We only ask that they speak of us as they find us.

The following is a list of the names of the gentlemen in the party, which, by the way, is the only correct one yet published: Francis F. Browne, Dial, Chicago. David Blakey, Pioneer Press, Minneapolis. Bruce Haldeman, Louisville Courier-Journal. Prof. A. H. Young, Courier, Madison, Ind. Wm. P. Fuller, Post and Tribune, Detroit, Michigan. H. E. Baker, Post and Tribune, secretary Associated Press. Henry J. Winsor, New York City. Delavan Smith, Associated Press, Chicago. Lewis H. Cowles, Leader, Cleveland. Martin J. Russell, Times, Chicago. John S. Reilly, Courier, Evansville, Ind. L. M. Fay, Democrat, Madison, Wis. Geo. K. Shaw, Journal, Minneapolis. Major Wm. D. Bickham, Journal, Dayton, O. Gen. B. R. Cowen, Journal, Columbus, O. A. W. Campbell, Intelligencer, Wheeling, West Virginia. Albert Shaw, Minneapolis Tribune. L. Markbreit, Volksblatt, Cincinnati. Marshall Halstead, Commercial-Gazette, Cincinnati. B. F. Plimpton, Commercial-Gazette, Cincinnati, Ohio. Henry Haacke, Volksfreund, Cincinnati, O. M. Mangold, Volksfreund, Cincinnati, O. O. Phillips, Dispatch, Pittsburgh, Pa. Chas. R. Williams, World, New York. Paul Selby, Stage Journal, Springfield, Ill. Wm. C. Ball, Gazette, Terre Haute, Ind. Hon. Horace Ruzette, Sentinel, Milwaukee, Wis. Herman Beyer, Wisconsin, Milwaukee, Wis. Dr. H. Kinner, Western Post, St. Louis. John T. Mack, Register, Sandusky. Henry Phillips, Gazette, Pittsburgh. With the party in addition to the above, are Robt. R. Hair, general transportation agent of the Chicago & Northwestern railroad, Chicago, and Oscar Vanderbil, general transportation agent of the North Pacific, Chicago.

At St. Paul General Passenger and Ticket Agent G. K. Barnes took charge of the party and will escort them through Pyramid Park and the geyser land of the Yellowstone National Park. The visiting efforts of Mr. Barnes to please his friends will doubtless be crowned with success on this occasion, even to that degree characteristic of previous similar events. The TRIBUNE hopes the gentlemen will fully enjoy the wonders which await them in the great National Park, and that they will return to their desks in the busy east refreshed and invigorated with their tour. Regarding our great northwest all we ask is that when they again buckle on the editorial harness, they will speak the truth and tell their people all about our "wonderland," just as they found it. We ask no exaggerated forms of speech or flowery word pictures—only the simple unadorned truth. Believing they will deal with us honestly, impartially and truthfully, we give them a parting benediction and wish them God-speed upon their journey.

tory by writers who cared more for sensational bombast than for truth, that we feel it a relief to know that journalists who deal with facts as they appear, have honored us with a visit. We only ask that they speak of us as they find us.

The following is a list of the names of the gentlemen in the party, which, by the way, is the only correct one yet published: Francis F. Browne, Dial, Chicago. David Blakey, Pioneer Press, Minneapolis. Bruce Haldeman, Louisville Courier-Journal. Prof. A. H. Young, Courier, Madison, Ind. Wm. P. Fuller, Post and Tribune, Detroit, Michigan. H. E. Baker, Post and Tribune, secretary Associated Press. Henry J. Winsor, New York City. Delavan Smith, Associated Press, Chicago. Lewis H. Cowles, Leader, Cleveland. Martin J. Russell, Times, Chicago. John S. Reilly, Courier, Evansville, Ind. L. M. Fay, Democrat, Madison, Wis. Geo. K. Shaw, Journal, Minneapolis. Major Wm. D. Bickham, Journal, Dayton, O. Gen. B. R. Cowen, Journal, Columbus, O. A. W. Campbell, Intelligencer, Wheeling, West Virginia. Albert Shaw, Minneapolis Tribune. L. Markbreit, Volksblatt, Cincinnati. Marshall Halstead, Commercial-Gazette, Cincinnati. B. F. Plimpton, Commercial-Gazette, Cincinnati, Ohio. Henry Haacke, Volksfreund, Cincinnati, O. M. Mangold, Volksfreund, Cincinnati, O. O. Phillips, Dispatch, Pittsburgh, Pa. Chas. R. Williams, World, New York. Paul Selby, Stage Journal, Springfield, Ill. Wm. C. Ball, Gazette, Terre Haute, Ind. Hon. Horace Ruzette, Sentinel, Milwaukee, Wis. Herman Beyer, Wisconsin, Milwaukee, Wis. Dr. H. Kinner, Western Post, St. Louis. John T. Mack, Register, Sandusky. Henry Phillips, Gazette, Pittsburgh. With the party in addition to the above, are Robt. R. Hair, general transportation agent of the Chicago & Northwestern railroad, Chicago, and Oscar Vanderbil, general transportation agent of the North Pacific, Chicago.

At St. Paul General Passenger and Ticket Agent G. K. Barnes took charge of the party and will escort them through Pyramid Park and the geyser land of the Yellowstone National Park. The visiting efforts of Mr. Barnes to please his friends will doubtless be crowned with success on this occasion, even to that degree characteristic of previous similar events. The TRIBUNE hopes the gentlemen will fully enjoy the wonders which await them in the great National Park, and that they will return to their desks in the busy east refreshed and invigorated with their tour. Regarding our great northwest all we ask is that when they again buckle on the editorial harness, they will speak the truth and tell their people all about our "wonderland," just as they found it. We ask no exaggerated forms of speech or flowery word pictures—only the simple unadorned truth. Believing they will deal with us honestly, impartially and truthfully, we give them a parting benediction and wish them God-speed upon their journey.

At St. Paul General Passenger and Ticket Agent G. K. Barnes took charge of the party and will escort them through Pyramid Park and the geyser land of the Yellowstone National Park. The visiting efforts of Mr. Barnes to please his friends will doubtless be crowned with success on this occasion, even to that degree characteristic of previous similar events. The TRIBUNE hopes the gentlemen will fully enjoy the wonders which await them in the great National Park, and that they will return to their desks in the busy east refreshed and invigorated with their tour. Regarding our great northwest all we ask is that when they again buckle on the editorial harness, they will speak the truth and tell their people all about our "wonderland," just as they found it. We ask no exaggerated forms of speech or flowery word pictures—only the simple unadorned truth. Believing they will deal with us honestly, impartially and truthfully, we give them a parting benediction and wish them God-speed upon their journey.

At St. Paul General Passenger and Ticket Agent G. K. Barnes took charge of the party and will escort them through Pyramid Park and the geyser land of the Yellowstone National Park. The visiting efforts of Mr. Barnes to please his friends will doubtless be crowned with success on this occasion, even to that degree characteristic of previous similar events. The TRIBUNE hopes the gentlemen will fully enjoy the wonders which await them in the great National Park, and that they will return to their desks in the busy east refreshed and invigorated with their tour. Regarding our great northwest all we ask is

By Telegram

Heavy Bank Failure.

ST. ALBANS, Aug. 6.—The Vermont National Bank of St. Albans, Barclay Barlow president, closed its doors this morning, causing great consternation among the depositors. Barclay is also president and owner of the Southeastern railway, Canada, it is understood that all his property is valueless as a consequence. Barlow says he has assigned all his personal effects to the bank for the benefit of depositors and that his failure is due to the unsuccessful results of his attempts to secure the Southeastern railway to the Canadian Pacific railway company. He expects, up to a few days ago, to accomplish the sale, but failing in this he was compelled to suspend. The bank also owned about \$325,000 for the Southeastern road and the bank was made on the bonds of the Boston, Minto & Portland railroad. Failing to raise the money on bonds, it was deemed best to close the bank. The deposits of the bank amount to about \$320,000 and all depositors will be paid in full. The officers of the bank state that its affairs are in proper shape, and the bank examiner has been notified of its situation. The Southeastern railway, a road which has been taken in hand by Barlow, who raised it from a state of inefficiency, requiring a large outlay. Barlow held a large amount of bonds, but not attempting to put them upon the market, the road has been an active borrower in consequence, in order to carry on the improvements, the earnings barely covering current expenses.

Didn't Investigate.

NEW YORK, Aug. 6.—The committee on labor and education met this morning and adjourned until the 12th inst. They intended to begin the investigation into the present telegraph strike, but the witnesses, among whom were John Campbell, John Mitchell, Egan and other leaders of the strike, could not attend, owing to the additional duties devolving on them in consequence of the ordering out of railroad operators and postponement was requested on this account. The postal telegraph company has officially announced the opening of their line today between Chicago and New York. The rates will be twenty-five cents for twenty words, and ten cents for each additional ten words or less.

Condition of the Strike.

CHICAGO, Aug. 6.—Up to 1 o'clock today no telegraph operators on the railroads leading out of this city had quit their keys. At the general offices of the Chicago & Alton the statement was made that none of their employees had left up to that hour, and the same was true of all roads having their headquarters in this city. The officials of all lines have apparently guarded against an emergency and have arranged to run all trains by printed time-tables in case any number of men going out should make this necessary, so that no delay is anticipated in the running of trains in any event.

Escapes from the Earthquake.

NAPLES, Aug. 6.—Nineteen persons injured by the disaster at Ischia have died in the hospitals here during the past week. One hundred others, also wounded, were discharged from the hospital cured. A child which was buried in the ruins at Casamarcella at the time of the earthquake on the 28th ult., was rescued alive last Saturday night. The pope has decided to make the archbishop of Naples a cardinal as a mark of recognition of the service he rendered to the sufferers by the earthquake.

The Detroit Failure.

DETROIT, Aug. 6.—Brown Bros. & Co. make as yet no further statement than already telegraphed, except that their liabilities will hardly exceed \$100,000. For several years they have struggled along, hoping to pay in full, but finally were forced to yield by the unexpected foreclosure of a mortgage held by J. D. Stanley of this city, assignee to D. E. Prescott. The indebtedness is wholly in Michigan.

Wants to be a Republic.

MADRID, Aug. 6.—The outbreak among the Spanish troops, reported from Port Ugal, occurred in the city of Badajoz, capital of the province of the same name. The garrison of the town, numbering 700 men, pronounced for a republic, the constitution of 1869. Ruizcortez for president. The troops and people fraternized, and several regiments of soldiers have been dispatched to Badajoz to suppress the rising.

Against the Jews.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 6.—The riots at Kiklions as, as usual, against the Jews, were continued on the 3rd instant. The mob attacked the Jewish quarters and destroyed many houses and liquor stores belonging to the Jews, and it is now reported that 100 persons were killed or wounded during the riot in the town.

The Egyptian Scourge.

ALEXANDRIA, Aug. 6.—One hundred and ten British soldiers have died with the cholera since the outbreak of the disease. Seven persons, most of them Europeans, died here yesterday from cholera.

Refuses to Run for Governor.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Aug. 3.—W. W. McNair, nominated for governor by the state democratic convention, declines to become a candidate. His successor will be chosen by the state central committee.

The New York Telegraphers.

NEW YORK, Aug. 6.—The aspect of affairs regarding the telegraph strike is unchanged. The operators of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western road were all at work at noon today.

Liberated Insurgents.

HOUANG, Aug. 6.—Forty-one additional insurgents, liberated from the fortress in Spain, have arrived here.

Not Cholera but Local Distemper.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—W. E. Stevens, United States consul to Smyrna, has written to the national board of health under date of July 23 last as follows: The news from Egypt is less alarming than at the time of my last report. The facts have come to light tending to show the disease which is decimating the population of Damietta is not Asiatic cholera, but a malignant local distemper caused by the filthy condition of the town and unclean habits of its lower classes, whose principal article of food is fish caught from the water polluted and poisoned by being used as a receptacle for offal, the carcasses of deceased animals, etc. During the British occupation many animals perished.

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, August 4.—The Marx Lane Express says the weather has been unfavorable for crops and rice is spreading rapidly. Red maggot is seriously prevalent. The acreage of wheat is much smaller than in 1882. The barley crop, however, will possibly be good. Oats in forward state. Flour this week is difficult to secure. The trade in foreign wheat; of tenancy against buyers; oats still off coast wheat trace very little inquiry.

Journalists will arrive on August 23rd to join the party. After the ceremonies some of the party will return east, and the remainder will go over the whole road to Portage, Puget Sound and through the Willamette country, returning to New York on September 23rd. The terminus of the road is at Puget Sound.

The New Northwest gives the following information for Yellowstone park tourists: "Although Montanians have been informed generally by those who have been there that the best time to visit the Yellowstone National park is from August 23rd to September 23rd, there are many, especially strangers, who do not know the fact or why it is so. The principal reason is that from the commencement of warm weather until August 15th or 20th, the mosquitoes and flies are very annoying; travelers are subjected to very hot suns by day and chilling cold by night; a condition generally producing sickness and there are frequently thunder storms and winds. By August 23rd the insects generally disappear, the weather for the next month is generally clear, quiet and comfortable, with less extremes of heat and cold, and consequently more healthy. Frequently in the park about September 23rd there are snow storms, so it is well to be out by that time. We notice whoever planned the president's trip understands the climate and he is likely to have a nice outing. Other visitors would do well to select about the same time. The park is big enough to hold 50,000 people without exhausting the pure air."

Refus Batch wants the British government to buy Dakota lands and colonize it with the surplus population of England and Ireland. He says: "Give the pauper nothing; give the beggar nothing; but make them work for their living by the sweat of their brow. Now, gentlemen, you can come over here and buy houses and land for your paupers in North America, and then put your paupers to work for ten hours a day to earn their own living. You can buy square miles of territory, and can then establish a place which will be free of gin, ale and other liquors, and from pariahs who sell them all over England. When you buy in our country you put your money in trust. Give each man eighty acres, and him a little money to start upon, and when he has earned enough to pay it back he then earns the fee simple, with no rent. The British government can invest \$25,000,000 to great advantage on this basis. The question of over-population is to be discussed in England and a. over Europe as a very early care."

When Hon. Martin Maginnis, of Montana, was in Chicago two or three days ago, he was interviewed by a reporter of the Chicago Tribune on the prospects regarding the admission of Dakota and Montana. He informed the scribe that Montana would elect a constitutional convention which is to meet next winter. Being asked if his territory had the requisite population, Mr. Maginnis replied: "No special number of people is required. The matter is one which is left wholly to the discretion of congress, and as such it becomes a purely political question." When asked what he thought of the prospects, this was the elegate's answer: "It is generally considered doubtful whether a democratic congress will admit either Dakota or Montana, and the argument they use is that it would be poor policy to admit a territory which would probably send two more republican senators to Washington and increase the vote in the electoral college. That's the point of the business, and you can judge of Montana's prospects of admission about as we do."

An exchange fears that America will also be visited by the great epidemic cholera which is now taking off from 300 to 1000 people in Egypt. The disease is working its way west and about it reached London this year it is thought certain that it will spread over the North American continent early next spring. The insurance Argus of Chicago says: "Some imagine that we may possibly avoid the scourge by a careful quarantine and by the fact that we understand the disease better than in former years. But we might as well make up our minds to it, that as surely as the disease reaches London so surely it will come to this country. Whether the various city governments will attempt cleaning the streets and alleys is problematic in the extreme; in fact we may say probably not until it is too late. Frigidity is known to greatly retard the spread of the plague and lime-stone water, that is water from wells in a lime-stone country, makes it more virulent than in localities where the water is soft."

The Dakota Journal, published at Pierre, which, by the way, is a very able paper, comes to the rescue of Dakota as follows: The Des Moines Register of a recent date contains a letter from a correspondent, written from Bismarck. It reports the error of a total failure and predicts that thousands who emigrated from Iowa will be driven back if they can secure means of transportation. It also says two acres of corn and a live pig are creating great excitement up there, and are being viewed as curiosities. The editor of the Register has been imposed upon; and this is a failure is made out of whole cloth. Parties who have

recently visited Bismarck and the surrounding country report a good average crop and the people happy and not at all alarmed over being forced to emigrate back to the states. The correspondent of the Register perhaps invested in Bismarck and the real estate men, inventing the "big and two acres of corn" story.

In regard to the revolutionary spirit of certain individuals of South Dakota the Jameson A. says: "In an interview with a reporter of the Chicago Tribune, ex-legate Pettigrew is represented as saying that the people of South Dakota will go ahead and form a state constitution, organize a state government under it and set aside the territorial government; that the people of South Dakota are united on this question; that they have the territory and population and are determined to govern themselves; that there will be no case with the general government unless the federal authorities make it a case; that with them must rest the responsibility. When this sentiment was first expressed, we supposed it was a joke, but it has been reiterated so often that it would seem its promulgators are in earnest. With those who do not know better such a revolutionary sentiment might be excused, so long as no attempt was made to carry it into execution, but with such men as Mr. Pettigrew it is nothing less than an inexcusable demagoguery, and it is not at all surprising to Dakota territory that a man of such sentiment formerly represented it in the congress of the United States. As that the seceding states in 86 as yet was to be "et aene," and they warned the government that if a case was brought on by interference of the federal authorities, upon them would rest the responsibility and consequences. This same sentiment is now promulgated by the leaders in the modern "southern confederacy" of South Dakota. The doctrine is so disloyal and revolutionary that it will disgust many of the outside and disinterested friends of their efforts to secure statehood and arouse a prejudice in congress against their scheme. It seems they intend to go to the congress of the United States in the attitude of a sulky commander-in-chief, not as an applicant for admission into the family of states. The idea of their presuming to discuss and set aside the government of the United States and to inaugurate and operate a government of their own is preposterous and absurd beyond the susceptibility of argument. It does not seem necessary to prove that the creature is greater than the creator, that a stream cannot rise higher than its fountain.

Geo. P. Sanford, editor of the San Diego, Cal., Journal, who recently visited the North Pacific region, writes a very interesting article for his paper in which he says Co. one. Lamorn the following neat comment: "When at St. Paul called on Co. C. B. Lamorn, the assistant commissioner of the road. He is an old Ann Arbor university friend of mine. During the war he served as colonel of a Pennsylvania regiment. After the war he engaged in railroad building in the southwest. A year ago he assumed his present position. He is a gentleman of brains and first class business qualifications, and his administration of his office is in a high degree advantageous to the company. He seemed to me to read a letter in which President V. had transmitted a \$10,000 check for his year's salary, and expressed the high appreciation of himself and the board of directors of the manner in which Co. one. Lamorn has discharged his duties for the first year. Co. one. Lamorn is a gentleman of great executive and business qualifications, and is already acquiring a large fortune, and will be heard from among the great business men of the nation hereafter." Mr. Sanford closed his letter as follows: "The empire in the Great Northwest which the North Pacific is opening up is one of the richest and most prosperous in the world. The variety and wealth of its resources, the rapidity with which it is being settled, and developed, are truly marvellous. Its grain fields, its mining districts, and its lumber forests are among the richest known. Its history reads more like fiction than the sober reality of things accomplished. In the near future the empire lying between the great inland sea of Superior and the Pacific ocean will wield an important influence in the councils and commerce of the nation. For it is so true as in the day of Bishop Berkeley that 'Westward the star of empire takes its course.'"

A Washington dispatch says a large party will leave New York September 2, as guests of Henry Villard, president of the North Pacific railroad, to witness the opening of the road at a few miles of Mt. Annapolis, on the western slope of the main division of the Rocky mountains. The party will stay a day each in St. Paul and Minneapolis, reaching Helena, Montana, on the evening of September 7. The party will go to the junction of the tracks in the morning. William M. Elvins will make an address, and Mr. Villard will give the last speech that will unite the two divisions of the road. It is expected that President Arthur will be present, saying by that time finished his tour of the Yellowstone Park. All the ex-presidents of the road will be present except the first, Josiah Perham, who obtained the charter and died in 1863 before a solution of it had been found for its construction. The ex-presidents are: Ex-Governor F. Gregory Smith of Vermont; Gen. Geo. W. Cass of New York; C. E. Wright of Philadelphia; and Fred Blings of New York. A number of prominent English and German guests, public men and

and their bodies were dumped into the water regardless of consequences. This theory is strengthened by the following facts: The disease first made its appearance in Damietta June 4, but was not made public until the 20th, at which time the death rate became too large for longer concealment. Second, the mortality is confined almost wholly to the natives, who disregard in their mode of living, all sanitary requirements. Third, the disease is limited to a small territory. Fourth, the previous course, on the supposition that it is cholera, cannot be traced. Fifth, the disease does not spread with the rapidity of the Asiatic cholera. In 1865 the cholera was only two days in traveling from Damietta to Alexandria. I may say that some of the best physicians of Smyrna do not regard the present scourge in Egypt as cholera. With stringent measures taken to confine it within the present limits, it is fair to assume its ravages will not be much further extended, although the death rate shows little diminution as yet.

The Strike.

NEW YORK, Aug. 4.—There are no new developments in the telegraph war today. Both sides are still firm. At a meeting of the striking telegraphers this evening Chairman Mitchell stated that a bill of grievances had been presented today to the officials of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western railroad by the telegraphers employed by that railroad, and that bills of grievances were presented today by telegraphers employed on all roads leading out of Chicago. Mitchell said he thought the telegraphers employed by the Chicago & Alton railroad would strike this evening. The principal topic of interest in the east in connection with the telegraphers strike is furnished by the preparation for the meeting of the United States senate committee on education and labor, of which Senator Blair, of New Hampshire is chairman. The meeting will begin next Monday. An army of witnesses have been summoned by subpoena and they represent every shade of opinion in regard to labor matters and especially respecting the present strike of the telegraphers. Gould and Eckert are among them as well as leading members of the brotherhood and other labor organizations.

Came From Tinker.

CHICAGO, Aug. 4.—The following bulletin respecting the strike situation was received here this evening:

NEW YORK, Aug. 4.—To R. C. Clewry, general superintendent: This week closes with our force largely increased, and our service greatly improved over the previous week, the past two days having reached almost perfection. The strikers are discomfited by the daily recurring carnals of absurd stories put forth by their leaders to give them heart and hold them together. They find that the feast to which they were invited is supplied only with husks. Railroad operators did not go out. Thirty-five operators did not desert from the New York office. Gen. Eckert did not resign. Western Union directors did not disagree and last of all they would not confer and compromise. Comment upon inevitable result is unnecessary. (Signed) CHAS. A. TINKER, Gen'l Supt. Division.

Washington.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—The total receipts of customs for July were \$90,909,230, against \$19,950,637 in same month in 1882. It is showing an increase of \$958,653 the first month of the new tariff law.

Acting Postmaster General Hutton today approved the design for the new four cent postage stamp. It will contain a bust engraving of Andrew Johnson.

Under a construction of the law made some time ago by Secretary Folger, leave of absence to employees of the treasury department is limited to thirty days in each calendar year, with pay, except in case of sickness. It has heretofore been the custom to allow employees fifteen days additional leave, that they might go home to vote. Now, all absence from duty on that account will be deducted from the thirty days leave allowed by law. In case of an employee having taken his full leave before the time for voting has arrived, he can only go home to vote by losing his pay for the time he may be absent.

A Black Sheep.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—The Republican publishes an interview with an Irishman named Cornelius O'Donnell, who claimed to be a brother of O'Donnell who shot the Dublin informer Carey at Port Elizabeth, South Africa. In the interview O'Donnell said: "My brother left Chicago, where he had lived, about eight months ago, and said he was going to Ireland and to help the suffering people there. I implored him not to do so, knowing what the result might be. He did not heed my advice, however, and left on the steamer Alaska in November last, arriving in Dublin about two weeks after I received a cablegram two months ago from him announcing that he was going to leave for South Africa with his wife to settle there and that is the last I hear from him until I read the dispatch announcing the shooting. My brother was a ways a wild, unmanageable sort of a fellow and has been around the world several times. He married a Chicago lady named Burns, by whom he had two children who are now in Chicago. I am going south and may possibly go to Port Elizabeth but I do not think I shall."

Wanting a Government.

LONDON, Aug. 4.—The Australian agents general in London has presented a long statement to Lord Derby, minister of the colonies relative to the reasons of the Australians for issuing the annexation of or establishment of a protectorate over the Western Pacific Islands, a portion of New Guinea. They point out the Anarchy existing there and the danger of the establishment of the French penal settlements. Agents general give direct assurance that colonies will recognize the necessity of contributing to the cost of the policy they ask England to pursue and are willing to place themselves in a position to act unilaterally in the matter and in concert with England, although they cannot hastily accede to the larger question of federation. The Daily News in an editorial review favorably the paper presented by the agents general to Lord Derby.

Double Tragedy in Arkansas.

CHICAGO, Aug. 4.—The Daily News Iron Buff, Ariz., special says a man named Parzer, living on Hurricane creek in the center of the state, killed his daughter upon the announcement of her intention to marry a certain young man against his wishes. The neighbors hung Parker in his front door yard.

Settlement of Religious Differences.

ROME, Aug. 4.—The negotiations between the Vatican and France in regard to religious affairs have through the offer of President Grevy resulted in accord on the principal questions at issue. Instructions in accordance with the arrangement made have been sent the Pope. Nuncio at Paris.

Yellow Fever.

MOBILE, Ala., Aug. 3.—The revenue cutter Forward while on a cruise outside of San Isidro off Yobla yesterday, spoke the Norwegian bark Nasco De Zam, from Vera Cruz, with yellow fever on board. The sick were reported convalescent and needing no assistance. The bark was proceeding from coming nearer than ten miles from Mobile bar, and a pilot was not allowed to go on board. The bark was ordered to Saip Island, and set sail with fair wind.

Heavy Fire in San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 4.—A fire this morning on Post street destroyed almost the entire block. Thirty buildings were burned to the ground, among them the Winter Garden theatre and Drid's Hall. The losses are estimated at \$300,000. The insurance is believed to be less than one-half.

Terrible Crime of a Jealous Wife.

TROY, N. Y., Aug. 4.—Theophilus Abare living near Pere, Clinton county, was found dying in his bed Thursday morning with three knife wounds in his neck. His wife had fled and it is believed that she is insane from jealousy. The coroner found that the wife had probably committed the deed.

Sanitary Restrictions.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 4.—The International council will impose twenty-five days quarantine on vessels which have had cases of cholera on board. Other rigid restrictions will also be enforced.

A Challenge to Hanlan.

MELBOURNE, Aug. 4.—Laycock the Australian sculler has issued a challenge to Hanlan to row a race for the championship of the world on the Paramatta, New South Wales course. Stakes 1000 pounds a side.

Left the Car.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 4.—Milton H. Sanford the noted turfman of New York died at New York last evening.

Dakota Cuts.

Mandan claims to have more college graduates than any city in Dakota.

An entire train of twenty cars of harvesters was recently shipped from Chicago to Dakota.

The Valley City Times speaks of new potatoes five inches long, and six inches in circumference.

The Sioux Fall Press says new wheat is coming in that it is as plump as a high-fied partridge.

Grand Forks is to have a five-mile foot race between Rudolph Goetz and Frank Ralf, for \$25 a side.

A new stage route has just been opened from Oarrington to New Chicago, at the west end of Devil's Lake.

According to the Grand Forks papers, watermelon season and Beecher comes about the same this year in Dakota.

A. J. McAfee, of Fargo, is to be made assistant superintendent of the Dakota & Missouri division of the North Pacific.

A sharp land swindler, named McInnis, was nabbed in Castalia, Dak., but slipped the clutches of the special agent by jumping out of a car window.

The Greelsburg, Dak., land office was opened Wednesday with Hon. W. H. Lord, of Michigan, as register, and E. A. O. Whipple, of Northfield, as receiver.

Dakota Journal: Mrs. Ben Ash, who is now in Chicago for the benefit of her health, is doing nicely, and her many friends earnestly hope that she may return fully recovered.

The original townsite of Grand Forks consisted of 356 lots: present value, \$447,620. There have been twenty-six additions platted, consisting of 9,203 lots, present value of the additions, \$758,180.

The total Masonic membership in Dakota is 1,735, and the number of lodges is fifty. The place for holding the tenth annual communication of the grand lodge is fixed at Aberdeen, the second Tuesday in June, 1884.

Mitchell Maic: Gen. Tom Thumb is dead, but Dakota can boast of a man who is even smaller than Gen. Thumb. We refer to Commodore Dwiggins, of Miller, Dak. Mr. Dwiggins is twenty-seven years old, weight about eighty pounds, and is three feet and four inches in height.

A henry has been started at Wheatland, which has a capacity of hatching twelve dozen chickens at one setting, Oxford's glass incubators being used. The henry at Steele is the largest in the northwest. Mr. Steele has an incubator that hatches 1,500 eggs at once. Mr. Steele's steam piggery is also the largest in Dakota.

Fargo Republican: The number of final proofs made at the Fargo land office, during the last week, exceeded that of any previous week since the office was established, it being no less than one hundred and seven. Of the homesteads proved up on there were twenty-two on which the original settlers had resided the entire period of five years required by law.

Frederick, D. C., Herald, 2d: Frank M. Smith, of Grand Rapids, called on us yesterday. He is out on a tour, doing the trip entirely on his bicycle. He has already made 3,050 miles on his wheel and is now making another thousand. He is correspondent of the Wheelman, published at Boston, and of other eastern papers. His wife accompanies him in a buggy.

Dawson Globe, Aug. 2: Mr. H. G. Lee was called to Bismarck on Monday last by the illness of Messrs. Johnson and Cooper. These gentlemen assisted Mr. Lee on painting the Benjamin House and both were well known and highly esteemed at this place. Mr. Cooper has the consumption, one lung being entirely gone. We received word yesterday that both were better and coming nicely.

The Fargo papers are at it again. The Republican asked for affirmation of the suit for libel brought by the Argus and the court continued it till the December term. The Argus, to all appearances, seemed anxious to push the suit. The republican believes to the contrary, and the only parties suffering are the readers of the two papers who are disgusted at the whole affair.

BEN BUTLER has been presented with two cross-eyed owls. Suggestive, eh?

BISMARCK WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

Ex-Senator Coning Returns from the National Park with Words of Praise.

He Tells a Tribune Reporter That the Country is Beyond His Expectations.

And It Will Be One of the Leading Powers Commercially and Politically.

He Has "Retired" From Politics.

A Tribune reporter went to Mandan Sunday afternoon for the purpose of meeting and holding an interview with Roscoe Conkling, the ex-power-behind-the-throne, who was on his return from the National Park. The disciple of the quill and pen-pot found the statesman of resignation comfortably seated in his special car engaged in conversation with a member of the party. He had just finished the evening task of mastication and was in that pleasant humor which always follows a hearty meal. The reporter advanced and opened fire on him as follows:

Reporter—Senator, I suppose you are now on your way from the park?

Conkling—Yes, sir, I am returning from one of the pleasantest journeys I have ever enjoyed. The park is a beautiful spot, and its scenery is beyond the wildest imagination.

Rep.—Are you going directly home?

Conkling—No, I will stop in St. Paul and Minneapolis a few days, and then to Chicago, from whence I will go home.

Rep.—What do you think of Dakota and its prospects?

Conkling—I am most happily surprised with the country and its development. Those who have settled here are worthy of praise and prosperity, and with no serious calamities the territory will ultimately be one of the wealthiest and most influential states in the union. The atmosphere is pure and invigorating; there is splendid natural irrigation, and the enterprise of the people surpasses that of any and all others on the continent.

At this juncture the car approached the iron bridge, and the senator, with the entire party, stepped upon the platform to view the great structure. Mr. Conkling was delighted with the plan and construction of the immense span, and manifested a great interest in the effect of the waters upon the piers, asking as to the danger of their being washed away, and after receiving a satisfactory reply, he launched out into the interviewing field, inquiring into the river traffic, the distances to various points, and the effect of the stream on the country.

Rep.—What is your opinion of the coming presidential campaign, and who do you think will be the "coming man"?

Conkling—I am afraid you have put an end to our interview. I have retired from politics, but, (pointing to his right) there is Gov. Boutwell and Mr. Gorham. They may tell you all about the situation and outlook. They know, and if they will, they can give you the true status of affairs politically.

The reporter then turned to the gentlemen referred to, but received the cruel blow of ignorance, which was delivered by Mr. Boutwell without flinching. Mr. Gorham was generous enough, however, to declare himself in favor of Rogers as president, but before he could proclaim the commendable traits of his candidate, the reporter asked him if Roger Williams had not died some years ago. This was the end of the political conversation and by unanimous consent all returned to the subject of

DAKOTA AND HER CAPITAL.

Many questions were asked the reporter concerning Bismarck, and right here Senator Conkling sandwiched in an explanation of his conduct while passing through the city on his way to the park. He desired the statement published that he was in bed when the train halted here and hearing the music, arose to dress, but was deprived of the pleasure of stepping upon the platform by the starting of the train and a natural dislike for theatrical notoriety.

Those in company with the senator were: Mrs. Conkling, and Mr. Conkling's sister, Geo. C. Conkling, of the National Republican of Washington, D. C.; Ex-Governor Boutwell of Massachusetts, Griffith and Judge Cox of New York.

BEST BAKING POWDER.

Interesting Tests Made by the Government Chemists.

Dr. Edward G. Love, the present analytical chemist for the government, has recently made some interesting experiments as to the comparative value of baking powders. Dr. Love's tests were made to determine what brands are the most economical to use, and as their capacity lies in their leavening power, tests were directed solely to ascertain the available gas of each powder. Dr. Love's report gives the following:

Name of the Baking powder.	Cubic Inches Gas per each ounce Powder.
"Royal" (cream tartar powder).....	127.4
"Patapow" (alum powder).....	125.2*
"Rumford's" (phosphate) fresh.....	122.5*
"Rumford's" (phosphate) old.....	123.7*
"Hanford's None Such," fresh.....	121.6
"Hanford's None Such," old.....	124.35
"Redheads".....	117.0
"Charm" (alum powder).....	116.9*
"Amazon" (alum powder).....	111.9*
"Cleveland" (short weight 3 1/2 oz.).....	110.8
"Sea Foam".....	107.9
"Oat".....	106.8
"Dr. Price's".....	102.6
"Snow Flake".....	108.8
"Lewis's" Condensed.....	98.2
"Congress" yeast.....	97.5
"O. E. Andrews & Co." (contains alum).....	78.17*
"Lecker's".....	92.5
"Gillett's".....	84.2
"Baker's".....	80.5

In his report the government chemist says: "I regard all alum powders as very unwholesome. Phosphate and tartaric acid powders liberate their gas too freely in process of baking, or under varying climatic changes suffer deterioration."

Dr. H. A. Mott, the former government chemist, after a careful and elaborate examination of the various baking powders of commerce, reported to the government in favor of the Royal brand.

Refused to let the yellowstone excursion party go. New York last Friday afternoon their western tour. About thirty persons made up the company. They intended stopping at points of interest along the route, and will inspect the Yellowstone country. Bismarck, as it is, is now a "joint of interest," especially to a good many anxious politicians, who are in Southern Dakota.

COMPARATIVE WORTH OF BAKING POWDERS.

ROYAL (Absolutely Pure).....	LI
GRANTS (Alum Powder).....	
RUMFORD'S (Phosphate) fresh.....	
HANFORD'S, when fresh.....	
REDHEADS.....	
CHARM (Alum Powder).....	
AMAZON (Alum Powder).....	
CLEVELAND'S (Short weight 3 1/2 oz.).....	
PIONEER (San Francisco).....	
CZAR.....	
DR. PRICE'S.....	
SNOW FLAKE (Gross's, St. Paul).....	
LEWIS'S.....	
CONGRESS.....	
HECKER'S.....	
GILLET'S.....	
HANFORD'S, when not fresh.....	
ANDREWS & CO. (contains alum) (Milwaukee) "Regal".....	
BULK (Powder sold loose).....	
WYFORD'S, when not fresh.....	

Reports of Government Chemists

"I have tested a package of the Royal Baking Powder, which I purchased in the open market, and find it composed of pure and wholesome ingredients. It is a cream of tartar powder of a high degree of merit, and does not contain either alum or phosphates, or other injurious substances."

"It is a scientific fact that the Royal Baking Powder is absolutely pure."

"I have examined a package of Royal Baking Powder, purchased by myself in the market. I find it entirely free from alum, tartar, or any other injurious substance."

"I have analyzed a package of Royal Baking Powder. The materials of which it is composed are pure and wholesome."

"June 23, 1882.—We have made a careful analytical test of Royal Baking Powder, purchased by ourselves in open market here, and in the original package. We find it to be a cream of tartar powder of the highest degree of strength, containing nothing but pure, wholesome, and useful ingredients."

"JOHN H. WRIGHT, M. D., Analytical Chemist, St. Louis."

"The Royal Baking Powder received the highest award over all competitors at the Vienna World's Exposition, 1873; at the Centennial, Philadelphia, 1876; at the American Institute, and at State Fairs throughout the country."

"No other article of human food has ever received such high, emphatic, and universal endorsements from eminent chemists, physicians, scientists and Boards of Health all over the world."

"The above DIAGRAM illustrates the comparative worth of various Baking Powders as shown by Chemical Analysis and experiments made by Prof. Scheeler. A one pound can of each powder was taken, the total leavening power or volume in each can calculated, the result being as indicated. This practical test for worth by Prof. Scheeler only proves what every observant consumer of the Royal Baking Powder knows by practical experience, that while it costs a few cents per pound more than the ordinary kinds, it is far more economical, and, besides, affords the advantage of better work."

"A single trial of the Royal Baking Powder will convince any fair-minded person of these facts. While the diagram shows some of the alum powders to be of a higher degree of strength than the other powders ranked below them, it is not to be taken as indicating that they have any value. All alum powders, no matter how high their strength, are to be avoided, as dangerous."

"The public is requested carefully to notice the new and enlarged scheme to be drawn Monthly. Tickets only \$5. Shares in proportion."

"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi-Monthly drawings of the Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness, and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the Company to use its certificate, with facsimile of our signatures attached, as its advertisement."

"Incorporated in 1882 for 25 years by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes—with a capital of \$1,000,000—to which a reserve fund of over \$500,000 has since been added. By an overwhelming popular vote its franchise was made a part of the present State Constitution adopted December 24, A. D. 1880. The only Lottery ever voted on and ordered by the people of any state."

"It never sells or postpones. Its Grand Single Number Drawings take place monthly. A SLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. BIG TIGR GRAND DRAWING CLASS H. AT NEW ORLEANS TUESDAY, AUGUST 14, 1882—150th Monthly Drawing."

"Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, and after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

"Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they are not willing to do without them. But after all sick headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, and after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

"Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not grip or purge, but by their gentle action place at once the bowels in a healthy state, and the liver is able to do its duty. Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail."

"CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York City"

"FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF A \$100,000 HOUSE IN THE CITY OF BISMARCK, DAKOTA."

"SEALED PROPOSALS for the construction of a school house in the city of Bismarck, D. T., will be received at the office of J. W. Raymond, chairman of school house commission, until 2 o'clock p. m. August 7, 1882, at which time said proposals will be opened in the presence of bidders."

"Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of George and Carl Wirtz, architects, Bismarck, and at the office of George Wirth, architect, St. Paul."

"Good and sufficient bonds in the sum of Five Thousand Dollars will be required from the contractors with not less than two responsible sureties for the construction of said building in accordance with the plans and specifications. Separate bids will be received for the completion of the building on or before December 1, 1883, and on or before March 1, 1884."

"Bismarck, D. T., July 16, 1882."

"J. W. RAYMOND, G. H. FAIRCHILD, THOMAS W. EITEN, J. W. RAYMOND, J. P. DUNN."

Notice of Special Election.

"NOTICE is hereby given that a special election has been called by the Board of County Commissioners of Burleigh county, D. T., and said election will be held on Tuesday, the 14th day of August, 1882, for the purpose of submitting to the people of said county the question whether Burleigh county will borrow one hundred thousand dollars to aid in the erection of the Capitol Building for the territory of Dakota in the city of Bismarck and levy a tax of three mills on the dollar on the taxable property of said county for a period of ten years beginning in 1883."

"The question to be submitted to the people at such election is:

"Shall Burleigh county borrow one hundred thousand dollars to aid in the construction of the Capitol Building for Dakota territory and levy a special tax of three mills on the dollar on all taxable property for a period of ten years commencing in 1883 for the purpose of paying said sum?"

"Also to see if the people of Burleigh county will authorize the County Commissioners to purchase a large tract of four, four hundred and sixty acres of land and to erect buildings thereon and lease a farm for the same, not to exceed six thousand dollars."

"Polling places in the several precincts are fixed and established as follows, and the following named persons as judges of election for each precinct:

"Precinct No. 1: Court house, Judges: O. S. Goff, P. E. Mallory, J. H. Marshall. Precinct No. 2: House of W. E. Caball, Judges: W. E. Caball, Dan Manning, Thomas A. Foster."

"Precinct No. 3: House of O. H. Paul, Judges: Albert Paul, Charles Paul, Wm. Thurston. Precinct No. 4: Green house, Judges: J. B. Jerker, E. C. Ford, O. H. Will. Precinct No. 5: At store of Richards & Corey, Menoken, Judges: L. O. Stevens, Leonard Lucas, Jr., W. B. Alarson."

"Precinct No. 6: House of C. A. Galloway, Judges: Walter Brown, Geo. Joy, J. F. Willard. Precinct No. 7: At Postoffice at United Woods. Judges: H. F. Wogan, Samuel Peterson and R. V. Adams. Precinct No. 8: E. S. Neal, County Clerk."

"Dated July 18, 1882."

"E. G. LOVE, Ph. D."

"H. A. MOTT, Ph. D."

"HEAVY MORRIS, Ph. D., President of Stevens Institute of Technology."

"S. DANA HAYES, State Assayer, Mass."

"JOHN H. WRIGHT, M. D., Analytical Chemist, St. Louis."

"ALBERT MEKELLE, M. D., Analytical Chemist, St. Louis."

"The public is requested carefully to notice the new and enlarged scheme to be drawn Monthly. Tickets only \$5. Shares in proportion."

"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi-Monthly drawings of the Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness, and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the Company to use its certificate, with facsimile of our signatures attached, as its advertisement."

"Incorporated in 1882 for 25 years by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes—with a capital of \$1,000,000—to which a reserve fund of over \$500,000 has since been added. By an overwhelming popular vote its franchise was made a part of the present State Constitution adopted December 24, A. D. 1880. The only Lottery ever voted on and ordered by the people of any state."

"It never sells or postpones. Its Grand Single Number Drawings take place monthly. A SLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. BIG TIGR GRAND DRAWING CLASS H. AT NEW ORLEANS TUESDAY, AUGUST 14, 1882—150th Monthly Drawing."

"Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, and after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

"Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they are not willing to do without them. But after all sick headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, and after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

"Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not grip or purge, but by their gentle action place at once the bowels in a healthy state, and the liver is able to do its duty. Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail."

"CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York City"

"FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF A \$100,000 HOUSE IN THE CITY OF BISMARCK, DAKOTA."

"SEALED PROPOSALS for the construction of a school house in the city of Bismarck, D. T., will be received at the office of J. W. Raymond, chairman of school house commission, until 2 o'clock p. m. August 7, 1882, at which time said proposals will be opened in the presence of bidders."

"Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of George and Carl Wirtz, architects, Bismarck, and at the office of George Wirth, architect, St. Paul."

"Good and sufficient bonds in the sum of Five Thousand Dollars will be required from the contractors with not less than two responsible sureties for the construction of said building in accordance with the plans and specifications. Separate bids will be received for the completion of the building on or before December 1, 1883, and on or before March 1, 1884."

"Bismarck, D. T., July 16, 1882."

"J. W. RAYMOND, G. H. FAIRCHILD, THOMAS W. EITEN, J. W. RAYMOND, J. P. DUNN."

"The public is requested carefully to notice the new and enlarged scheme to be drawn Monthly. Tickets only \$5. Shares in proportion."

"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi-Monthly drawings of the Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness, and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the Company to use its certificate, with facsimile of our signatures attached, as its advertisement."

"Incorporated in 1882 for 25 years by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes—with a capital of \$1,000,000—to which a reserve fund of over \$500,000 has since been added. By an overwhelming popular vote its franchise was made a part of the present State Constitution adopted December 24, A. D. 1880. The only Lottery ever voted on and ordered by the people of any state."

"It never sells or postpones. Its Grand Single Number Drawings take place monthly. A SLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. BIG TIGR GRAND DRAWING CLASS H. AT NEW ORLEANS TUESDAY, AUGUST 14, 1882—150th Monthly Drawing."

"Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, and after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

"Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they are not willing to do without them. But after all sick headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, and after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

"Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not grip or purge, but by their gentle action place at once the bowels in a healthy state, and the liver is able to do its duty. Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail."

"CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York City"

"FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF A \$100,000 HOUSE IN THE CITY OF BISMARCK, DAKOTA."

"SEALED PROPOSALS for the construction of a school house in the city of Bismarck, D. T., will be received at the office of J. W. Raymond, chairman of school house commission, until 2 o'clock p. m. August 7, 1882, at which time said proposals will be opened in the presence of bidders."

"Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of George and Carl Wirtz, architects, Bismarck, and at the office of George Wirth, architect, St. Paul."

"Good and sufficient bonds in the sum of Five Thousand Dollars will be required from the contractors with not less than two responsible sureties for the construction of said building in accordance with the plans and specifications. Separate bids will be received for the completion of the building on or before December 1, 1883, and on or before March 1, 1884."

"Bismarck, D. T., July 16, 1882."

"J. W. RAYMOND, G. H. FAIRCHILD, THOMAS W. EITEN, J. W. RAYMOND, J. P. DUNN."

"The public is requested carefully to notice the new and enlarged scheme to be drawn Monthly. Tickets only \$5. Shares in proportion."

"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi-Monthly drawings of the Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness, and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the Company to use its certificate, with facsimile of our signatures attached, as its advertisement."

"Incorporated in 1882 for 25 years by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes—with a capital of \$1,000,000—to which a reserve fund of over \$500,000 has since been added. By an overwhelming popular vote its franchise was made a part of the present State Constitution adopted December 24, A. D. 1880. The only Lottery ever voted on and ordered by the people of any state."

"It never sells or postpones. Its Grand Single Number Drawings take place monthly. A SLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. BIG TIGR GRAND DRAWING CLASS H. AT NEW ORLEANS TUESDAY, AUGUST 14, 1882—150th Monthly Drawing."

"Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, and after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

"Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they are not willing to do without them. But after all sick headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, and after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

"Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not grip or purge, but by their gentle action place at once the bowels in a healthy state, and the liver is able to do its duty. Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail."

"CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York City"

"FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF A \$100,000 HOUSE IN THE CITY OF BISMARCK, DAKOTA."

"SEALED PROPOSALS for the construction of a school house in the city of Bismarck, D. T., will be received at the office of J. W. Raymond, chairman of school house commission, until 2 o'clock p. m. August 7, 1882, at which time said proposals will be opened in the presence of bidders."

"Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of George and Carl Wirtz, architects, Bismarck, and at the office of George Wirth, architect, St. Paul."

"Good and sufficient bonds in the sum of Five Thousand Dollars will be required from the contractors with not less than two responsible sureties for the construction of said building in accordance with the plans and specifications. Separate bids will be received for the completion of the building on or before December 1, 1883, and on or before March 1, 1884."

"Bismarck, D. T., July 16, 1882."

"J. W. RAYMOND, G. H. FAIRCHILD, THOMAS W. EITEN, J. W. RAYMOND, J. P. DUNN."

"The public is requested carefully to notice the new and enlarged scheme to be drawn Monthly. Tickets only \$5. Shares in proportion."

"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi-Monthly drawings of the Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness, and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the Company to use its certificate, with facsimile of our signatures attached, as its advertisement."

Notice of Contest.

"S. LAND OFFICE, BISMARCK, D. T., June 12, 1882. Complaint having been entered at this office by William W. Whitcox against Edward Thompson and his wife, claiming the right to the section 22, town 139, range 75, west 5 p. m., and names the following as his witnesses, viz: Oscar Ball, M. E. Herring, William Ford and Joseph Smith, all of Bismarck, D. T. 4-9p"

"Notice of Contest. S. LAND OFFICE, BISMARCK, D. T., July 2, 1882. Complaint having been entered at this office by John Weidner against Jonathan H. Stevenson for abandoning his homestead entry No. 33, township 142 n, range 80 w, in Burleigh county, Dakota, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 10th day of August, 1882, at 11 o'clock a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment."

"Notice of Final Proof. S. LAND OFFICE, BISMARCK, D. T., July 2, 1882. Homestead application No. 171, for the n. e. 1/4 sec. 8, town 139, range 75w, 5 p. m., and names the following as his witnesses, viz: Oscar Ball, M. E. Herring, William Ford and Joseph Smith, all of Bismarck, D. T. 4-9p"

"Notice of Contest. S. LAND OFFICE, BISMARCK, D. T., July 2, 1882. Complaint having been entered at this office by Benjamin F. Percey against Crawford Livingston for failure to comply with law as to timber culture entry No. 55, dated June 14, 1882, upon the s. w. 1/4 of section 4, township 138, range 78, in Burleigh county, Dakota, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 13th day of August, 1882, at 2 o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged failure."

"Notice of Final Proof. S. LAND OFFICE, BISMARCK, D. T., July 2, 1882. Homestead application No. 171, for the n. e. 1/4 sec. 8, town 139, range 75w, 5 p. m., and names the following as his witnesses, viz: Oscar Ball, M. E. Herring, William Ford and Joseph Smith, all of Bismarck, D. T. 4-9p"

"Notice of Contest. S. LAND OFFICE, BISMARCK, D. T., July 2, 1882. Complaint having been entered at this office by William W. Whitcox against Edward Thompson and his wife, claiming the right to the section 22, town 139, range 75, west 5 p. m., and names the following as his witnesses, viz: Oscar Ball, M. E. Herring, William Ford and Joseph Smith, all of Bismarck, D. T. 4-9p"

"Notice of Contest. S. LAND OFFICE, BISMARCK, D. T., July 2, 1882. Complaint having been entered at this office by John Weidner against Jonathan H. Stevenson for abandoning his homestead entry No. 33, township 142 n, range 80 w, in Burleigh county, Dakota, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 10th day of August, 1882, at 11 o'clock a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment."

"Notice of Final Proof. S. LAND OFFICE, BISMARCK, D. T., July 2, 1882. Homestead application No. 171, for the n. e. 1/4 sec. 8, town

nts this year off a five-acre patch of ground. *

To a Sioux City Journal Reporter Lives in Views Regarding Pe- grew's Revolutions Scheme.

Not One in Ten of the Voters of South Dakota Takes any Interest in the Movement.

The Interview.

"Do you regard the vote for delegates to the Sioux Falls convention as representing the deep seated sentiment of the people, or expressing the desires of the persons inaugurating the movement the convention is intended to be a part of?"

"The governor thought a minute, and then very deliberately replied: "The extremely light vote reported, in most of the counties would indicate that not one in ten of the voters and tax-payers has taken interest enough in the movement to even attend the election. There is undoubtedly a general desire among the republicans to secure, in a legal and respectful way, authority from congress to divide the territory and admit a portion of it as a state. The wild and disloyal utterances, however, of would-be leaders who have been sheltered under the territorial government, have doubtless disgusted large numbers of reputable citizens who have refrained from taking any part in the revolutionary programme secretly hatched at Sioux Falls and Yankton and cunningly put forth at Huron."

"The inevitable issuance of an enormous amount of illegal certificates of indebtedness by a self-constituted committee, to be validated by the next territorial legislature or loaded upon the new state, has also made the farmers and tax-payers, who know that in the end they will have to pay these bills, distrustful of the movement and the men who are actively pushing it. The Burroughs enabling act, which was prepared with great care under the direction of the territorial committee of the last house of representatives, embraces nearly every safeguard and restriction which any considerable number of the people of the territory would regard as necessary, with the exception perhaps, of a prohibition clause which a few clergy men who have allowed their names to be used as delegates to the Sioux Falls convention have promised their trusting parishioners they could secure, but which, if report is to be relied upon, the political clergyman themselves have had to abandon and repudiate in order to secure the saloon in fluence to get their names upon the ticket."

"In a word, the committees on territories in both houses of congress placed in the enabling act, which will be re-introduced when congress assembles, at my suggestion ample provisions for the protection of the school lands, the university and agricultural lands, and also provisions for a large and legally constituted constitutional convention, an increased membership in the legislative assembly, limitation upon county and municipal indebtedness, and nearly every wise provision which is found in the most comprehensive and well digested constitutions of the new and prosperous states in the northwest."

"The emphatic references of the governor to the Sioux Falls convention recalled to the mind of the reporter an interview with ex-Delegate Frank Pettigrew by Byron Andrews, the Washington correspondent of the Chicago Inter Ocean, who is now spending a vacation at De Smet, D. T. The interview was of considerable length and was published in the Inter Ocean first, from which paper it was copied quite extensively. It represented the ex-delegate as unfolding a plan by which southern Dakota was to become a state in spite of the federal government, and out of the present federal officers. Accordingly the governor was asked if he had seen the interview in question."

"Yes," he replied vigorously, "I read in that delectable sheet, the Press and Dakotian, where it was printed under large dead-wood lines of emphatic endorsement of its revolutionary contents, notwithstanding that one of the proprietors of that paper is straining himself to reach the Yankton postoffice and become a hireling of the government, which Pettigrew so vigorously denounces. I am convinced of the genuineness of the interview, knowing the reliable character of the newspaper man who reported it to the Inter Ocean. Notwithstanding the interview contains a score of the baldest kind of falsehoods—for instance, asserting that there are seven normal schools heavily encumbered, when but two normal schools receive any appropriation from the territorial treasury; and many of the territorial officers of which he speaks serve without any compensation whatever—yes, with other equally palpable misstatements, the interview undoubtedly represents the secret purposes of Pettigrew, Campbell, McCoy, Gamble, Ziesbach, and the old South Dakota cory, who have been elected by less than one-tenth of the voters to the Sioux Falls convention, and will, undoubtedly, by fair means or foul, control, and shape its action. The more reputable men, like Joseph Warr, Judge Kidder, and others who have been inveigled into this scheme, will either have to yield to the seductive influences so artfully applied at Sioux Falls, and form a combination which might apply the term of a union of the Poritan and the black leg, or was their name of this whole religious programme, first ad down by Hugh J. Campbell in resolutions which were passed at his dictation at Yankton, and since passed at by Byron Andrews' interview with Pettigrew."

"There never was a more willful misrepresentation of the financial affairs of Dakota than is put forth in this statement. The \$35,000 tax for territorial purposes assessed upon the counties is partially refunded by the tax upon the gross receipts of a railroad doing business in the territory, and, notwithstanding the territory has over 100 insane patients and nearly that number of prisoners to transport and maintain, and the interest upon the necessary public buildings to provide for, the rate has not been materially increased during the past three years. No single federal officer receives one dollar of his salary from the territorial treasury now that Judge Moody's extra salary has been cut off by his failure to secure reappointment. The farmers, business men and the owners of foreign capital are more highly taxed, throughout the territory, except in cities where plundering rings have been formed, than they will ever be taxed when statehood comes."

"Do you anticipate any conflict between the federal authorities and the principals in the Sioux Falls movement?"

"I hardly think any overt acts will be inaugurated by those self-constituted guardians of the dear people. The opinion of the supreme court of the United States in the Yankton county bond case, written by Chief Justice Waite, settles the whole question, and sweeps away every vestige of the special pleading put forth by Hugh J. Campbell and ex-Delegate Pettigrew in their revolutionary manifestos. This opinion sets forth the absolute control of congress and the general government over the territories and says that they are only outlying subdivisions of the public domain, that congress has full power to legislate for a county or even a municipality without the intervention of the territorial legislature; and with this recent decision so directly in point I cannot believe for a moment

that a sufficient number of people can be found in the territory who will assemble at Sioux Falls and set up the standard of rebellion against a government which has given them homes, paid their legislative and judicial expenses, expended millions of dollars in subjugating and feeding the Indians upon circumstanced reservations, that peace and good order might encourage the lawless immigration which has poured into the happy and prosperous territory of Dakota."

"When and in what form do you think that admission will come?"

"I have been of the opinion that a well-guarded enabling act, which secured division and admission at one and the same time, by congress, was the shortest and safest road to statehood. I have, however, been and am still willing to co-operate with a respectful movement of the people of the territory for a convention to accomplish these results. I gave assurances to the promoters of the bill which did not receive my signature at the last session of the legislature for a constitutional convention embracing only certain counties, that I would favor a bill for a constitutional convention embracing all the counties, with a provision that the constitution be formed in the different sections, through committees, for two states, and submitted to the whole convention for ratification. The organic act, in my judgment, would not permit the taking of money assessed upon all the counties to pay the members who chose to assemble to make a constitution for a portion of the counties. Hence the bill referred to did not receive my sanction, because its friends would not so amend it that the counties called upon to pay the expenses of such a convention could have a voice as to the division and admission of the territory."

"If the people of the territory repudiate the revolutionary programme foreshadowed in the Pettigrew interview and respectfully petition congress to adopt a wise and comprehensive constitution or enabling act, I think early admission can be secured, in part or as a whole; but if men who have been known as agitators and demagogues are sent to Washington with such threats as have been flattered before the public in the territory, I apprehend that they will be told by the republicans that there has been a long and costly war to establish federal authority in every part of the country, that their scheme smacks of secession and proves that the men advocating such doctrines are unfit to lay the foundations for one or more great and loyal states; while the democrats, with more than fifty majority in the house of representatives, will tell them that this is a national question which they will solve in their own way. In a word, any attempt to bulldoze congress or the territorial government will only result in a delaying division and admission; and I would add that any attempt to intimidate the executive, United States marshal or other federal officers, will be met upon the threshold with sufficient power to insure the execution of the law."

A Number of the Employees of the Steamer Butte Arrive in the City.

And Give a Graphic Description of the Burning of the Boat.

Narrow Escape of Several Persons and the Heroic Act of a Woman.

The Fire.

Three officers and the crew of the late steamer Butte, which was destroyed by fire at Mitchell's Point, arrived in the city Wednesday, after eight days of weary travel overland and put up at the various hotels to secure a night's rest and slumber for their eyes. Messrs. Chas. Blunt, the pilot of the boat, and Louis Miller, steward, were called upon by a representative of the TRIBUNE and gave an interesting account of the fire.

The flames were discovered by the watchman who was going up stairs to arouse the second engineer whose duty it was to relieve him of labor for the remainder of the night. It was about 3 o'clock in the morning and the fire was breaking out on the boiler deck. The watchman hastened to call the fireman and when Mr. Blunt came upon the scene of action he found them fighting the fire. At this point the excitement began to increase and the entire forty-five employees and passengers rushed about in a wild and uncontrollable manner.

One passenger, whose name is unknown, did not leave his room until the flames and smoke, which swept through the boat like a cyclone, burst open the door of his stateroom. Nearly all were compelled to flee from the vicious blaze without dressing, many running about for hours with nothing to hide their nakedness save a lonely shirt or pair of cuffs.

Mrs. Marshall, the chambermaid of the steamer is the heroine of the destructive conflagration. After hurriedly donning her clothing she ran from door to door of the rooms, screaming loudly to the sleeping inmates, and by her presence of mind saved the lives of a number who would have perished without waking. The boat was leveled to the water's edge in thirty minutes after the fire was discovered, thus giving no time for carrying away goods or to attempt the salvation of a collar's worth of freight. The nearest approach to a fatality was the narrow escape of Alward John, one of the roughest, who was awakened by the falling of his hammock which had been

BURNED FROM UNDER HIM. It was supposed that no one remained on the boat, and when his cries for help were heard above the roar and crash of the conflagration, he gave up hopes of his rescue. He rushed out from where his burning hammock lay, and waded through scorching flames to the fore-cabin of the boat, from where, amid the rejoicing of his comrades he made a safe retreat to the ground. His feet were badly burned and his clothing was utterly destroyed. There were 32,000 gallons of

COAL OIL ON BOARD, and the flames encircled the entire craft, but sitting out in all directions and licking with their outstretched tongues the grass and timber on the shore. The gentlemen stated that had it not been for a heavy dew and damp atmosphere the grass would have taken the fire to such an extent as to have burned everything on land for miles. It was impossible to get within 100 feet of the shore, so intense was the heat, and if the fire had broken out in the front of the boat instead of at the rear,

ALL WOULD HAVE PERISHED. Those who arrived last night are congratulating themselves upon being once more safe within the borders of the capital. They stated that Capt. Johnson, together with the engineer, carpenters and others of the ill-fated steamer, will arrive today.

Benefits of Fire.

FILES CITY, M. T., Aug. 6, 1883.

EDITOR TRIBUNE: Sunday morning, two weeks ago, was ushered in here by a disastrous fire, destroying some of the best business property in town, but I am glad to say this seeming

misfortune has turned out a positive good, as a fine block of two-story brick buildings will now be erected instead of the frame buildings destroyed. Three of the vacant lots, covering 80x120 feet, were sold for \$2,200 cash, equal to \$150 per foot. This is a good price for property in a young town such as Miles City is, and is strong evidence of the confidence felt by capitalists in its present and future prosperity.

WILLIAM COURTNEY.

WILLIAM COURTNEY.

The Magic Negro is in the Future County Seat of Emmet County.

This Visit by a Tribune Reporter and Presents Many Attractions.

One of Dakota's Choicest. A trip to Williamsport recently developed the fact that Emmet county is to have one of the most important and beautiful little cities in the vast territory of Dakota. Already there are over 300 settlers in the immediate vicinity of this blooming town, and the nucleus is there for one of the most

PROSPEROUS COMMUNITIES in the Missouri valley. Prairie soomers loaded with intelligent and well-to-do husbandmen, women, children, provisions and household goods, are pouring in with the regularity and attractiveness of a perpetual and never-ending circus pageant. Already a number of comfortable farm houses with neat yards and sheds are to be seen from the streets of the embryo city, and fields of the very finest No. 1 hard wheat smile upon the visitor on every hand. A large amount of land is owned by a synchate of Bismarck's most enterprising citizens who have a capital stock of

OVER A MILLION DOLLARS with which to improve the town and surrounding country, and these who may be fortunate enough to purchase lots or farming lands there will find themselves on the high way of prosperity and fortune ere another year will have passed. In telling what the farmers of Emmet county the reporter learned that the grain crop would be immense, and the bay lands to be found about Williamsport are among the most valuable in the county. With the present bountiful harvest and her energetic, intelligent citizens, the metropolis of Emmet county cannot fail to become a thriving city.

The Strike.

There seems to be no new development in the telegraph strike. New operators are arriving nearly every day at Bismarck, but none of them are competent to handle a key. It is said the former manager of the Minneapolis office is on his way here to help the TRIBUNE out with its press report, and for the benefit of the public it is to be hoped this is true. The St. Paul Dispatch of Wednesday contains the following: "The operator who formerly took the Associated Press report at Bismarck, D. T., was in St. Paul and was asked by a Dispatch reporter what the sentiment was at that place relative to the strike and how the difficulty at that place last night came about. He said that himself and other operators that were competent to take the Associated Press report and joined the strikers; that a 'scab' named Degarmo who had found St. Paul, too hot for him came there to take the report; that last night Degarmo was waited on by about twenty-five indignant citizens, not one of whom was an operator, and ordered to quit; that the 'scab' did, and wanted to leave town, but a freight train conductor would not carry him, and that Draper, the Western Union manager, finally ran a 'loop' into the office of the Bismarck TRIBUNE, and had Degarmo secretly taken there. He claims that the 'boys' will make it lively for Degarmo or any other 'scab' who undertakes to sneak into the Bismarck office."

The New Plans of Bismarck.

The TRIBUNE received the following by postal card from E. B. Stranahan, the map publisher: "Having learned that certain parties had circulated the report that our city map of Bismarck would be delayed until October or November, we wish to state that we have now engraved and will print next week, a medium sized map, giving full and complete details. This map will be for the benefit of our subscribers and will be issued free to them, and will take the place of the larger ones for the present. Please do us the kindness to correct any false reports."

A "Give Away" on Col. Don.

MILWAUKEE WIS., Aug. 26, 1883. When you are found to be from Bismarck you realize that you are not an interviewer "by a jug." I thought to turn the tables and the rapidity with which I am flexing a Bismarckian with questions, relative to its present, prospective and prophetic condition as the chosen capital of Dakota, beats postal telegraphy. And every one supposes you to own a magnificent building lot most elegantly situated on "Capital square," and is ready to offer you a little more than its valuation a few months ago, which is very considerate and generous; but to contemptible to receive attention.

"Isn't there a reversal of the tide of immigration to Dakota?" is also a grate on one's ear, but it is a simple comparison of north bound trains to those heading in the reverse direction for which the former are heavily loaded, with an extra cargo of summer tourists. They carry from three to five additional cars for the accommodation of immigrants the latter are now hauling a lesser number of coaches than any former season. Such excellent coaches as now are provided for Dakota immigrants shame and expose the inhumanity of the Union Pacific road when it was transporting hundreds to Nebraska.

"Will your wheat land give out?" is answered "Will the president ever be king of the country?"

"What sort of a crop will you have this year?"

"No, I hard, and enough for the world," is the quietest.

"Government lands all gone?"

"Yes if the territory is out of existence."

"Oh, but that is a blizzard."

"Certainly. No more 'blow.'"

And the La Salle street car had nothing more to say.

The grand army of summer tourists is marching northward in magnificent numbers and solid phalanx tempting the business man journeying east toward to enlist. Every bit of passenger brought me through Wisconsin's famous scenic section, along the great "River Bank Route" and by the Sadger state's strongholds of nature's grandeur through Killbuck City—the "jumping off place" of the wonderful delta of Wisconsin, Oconomowoc and the great lake region of Waukegan county. Do not blame me as paying for passage or of being a penny-a-liner or of what I may say of its management and equipment, but it is an incontrovertible fact the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway management is the wisest, most liberal,

energetic and far seeing and its equipment as fine and complete as the management can possibly obtain. The famous oaks of Sparta, Watertown, Oconomowoc, Pewaukee and Waukegan are crowded with tourists and summer boarders. I wasted no time, devoted probably several days each to "Cooney" and "Waukegan." They are gayer than ever, with more dash and—candor and less repugnant specimens of fossilized society, which is annually on exhibition on "cress parade" down east.

Sunday I joined the great throng of peccators and as ingenious as my mental faculties could confound me, my corpulent corporeity would assist in blocking Chicago thoroughfares. Since then I have been interviewing and being interviewed. Sitting in the cotulla of the Palmer House, conversation brought me into familiarity with a Dakota gentleman by the name of Sheldon, who has been reading last Sunday's Fargo Argus. Evidently the sheet had not furnished him delectable reading, for with smoke in the air and dim outlines of a terrible creaking ground, he exhibited the following "Rage," clipped from the Argus "Railroad Notes," of its issue of July 29th:

"Although somewhere and somehow in passing through the hands of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad's literatures, Colonel Donnan's book, 'The Heart of the Continent,' was fearfully botched and mangled, so that its own author could not recognize it; yet it is not believed that General Passenger Agent Jewell was responsible for the mutilation. The blame seems, by general consent, to be laid upon his little advertising agent, A. C. Sheldon, who is, in many things, a very clever little fellow, but literally, needs supervising."

This broke the back of the bucket, and my friend retired to the writing desk and addressed the following to the railway official:

"Herewith find uncomplimentary personal notices which I clip from last Sunday's issue of Fargo Daily Argus. It relates to a matter of which I have absolutely no knowledge, except having been in the employ of your company, and never having ever seen or heard of the publication mentioned. Do me the favor to state the facts, so far as you may know them and oblige."

The railway passenger agent must have "wondered" as an old woman does, "with all eyes," when he read this document, and he immediately ordered a conference, which resulted in the discovery that the Dakota gentleman and his advertising chief were fortunate or unfortunate passengers of the same train, with the same initials—the stranger's name being Augustus C. Sheldon, that of his agent, Albert C. The TRIBUNE's correspondent walked plump into the pudding, and interviewed the general passenger agent and his advertising man, and learned that our own great (?) railway—their own immortal Dakota Donnan, had—well—in brief—been refused a pass by said Albert C. The advertising man of the great Burlington Route, and that the horrible screech of the Argus has since been fingering his adjectives against the scoundrel advertiser.

The Dakota Sheldon is now happy, and is joining his imprecations to the treatment of contempt showered upon "Prolific Pat" by the Chicago Sheldon, who has looked upon and still holds Donnan up as Charles J. Guiteau, No. 2. I have the feeling that the color of the coat but would it not be to Dakota's gain to unanimously consign this metaphorical misery to oblivion, since it is a prevailing opinion constantly gaining ground, that his flighty rhetoric is a ludicrous drapery, spoiling the real and solid advertiser.

The political pot in Milwaukee is having a big fire built under it, but I leave it for another episode of

BAR ON.

Col. S. E. Noron, of the Chicago Sentinel, Visits a Leading Slaughter- house.

Where 2,000 Cattle and 2,000 Hogs are Killed and Packed Every Day.

An Interesting Sight.

A few days ago I visited the great stock yards near Chicago, and for the first time in my life went inside of a slaughtering house. People who live at a distance always make it a point when visiting Chicago to go to the stock yards, but there are hundreds of thousands of residents of Chicago, I venture to say, who never saw a drove of cattle or a car load of hogs in all their lives. They have not the curiosity that they would have if they did not know that they could visit the place at any time.

The slaughtering house which I visited was that of Armour & Co. Although it is not the "busy season," no less than 3,000 hogs and 500 head of cattle are slaughtered daily. In the busy season about 12,000 hogs and 2,000 cattle are slaughtered every day in this institution alone.

Poor piggy is dispatched in a hurry. In less than five minutes from the time the cruel knife pierces his throat, his carcass, all dressed and split open, is swinging in the cooling room.

The hogs are driven from one pen to another in droves of about one hundred each, I should judge.

The last pen is at the end of a platform on which a hoisting machine is built. A man stays in this pen from morning till night. He looks a small chain around the neck of the hog and the next instant the poor brute is suspended in the air, being lifted up by machinery, and swung around over another pen, where it is the work of another man to stick a huge knife into its throat so as to bleed it to death.

The pen is the most horrible sight I ever witnessed. The man stands with bare arms, his pants rolled up to his knees, the blood, though constantly running, still stands clear over his ankles, splatters, from head to foot with it, and hundreds of hogs squealing at only hogs can equal the picture. The floor mat of Saturated & Vender which has been erected at an expense of \$12,000, a large hotel neatly furnished, spacious and complete enough to be an ornament to a city of metropolitan airs, is also to be found, with the ever-present Joe Eastwood, as manager and Mrs. Eastwood, as the owners of the house, as hostess. They will go in next season, but demand for the necessities of life, and a number of smaller firms are there to keep up

LEGITIMATE COMPETITION, while Jackson plants administrators spiritual inspiration. The ever-present newspaper is also here and it is a good representative of northern journalism. Billy Mace is the editor, chief and reserves all privileges which generally go to the "devil," foreman, reporter, compositor and business manager. North of Washington, the finest country in McLean county is to be seen. Grain is grown with wonderful success, and along the broad bottoms of the "dry lakes" are the most

MAGNIFICENT MEADOWS in the west. The town of Washburn is now in its infancy and will witness an overwhelming boom next year, as hundreds of people have taken up land in that vicinity but have not settled. They will go in next season, but demand for the necessities of life, and a number of smaller firms are there to keep up

the blooming metropolis of McLean county. Halting here a couple of hours the ex-lightning manipulator and the scribbler took occasion to give the young men of next season, talked with a number of its enterprising residents and "viewed the landscape o'er." Here the foundations are being laid in the solid rock of energy and wealth for one of the most prosperous of all Dakota's coming towns. Surrounded by a country as good as was ever kissed by the dewdrops of heaven, and containing people of intelligence and thrift, its

SUCCESS IS GUARANTEED.

seems inhuman—and yet probably it is not any more so than the work of "butchering" at home.

Cattle are first shot in the forehead, or, at back of the horns, and then stuck in the neck with a knife and bled to death.

The work of slaughtering is aided largely by machinery, so that even boys of fifteen years old can handle an axe weighing 16 or 18 lbs.

It is said that not a single particle of an ox or a hog is thrown away and wasted. The hoofs, horns and bones are used for various purposes, and even the blood is converted, some of it, into common buttons, but the most of it into a fertilizer and sold to farmers.

I might extend this article even to the limits of a good-sized pamphlet, and devote all of it to what I saw during a two hours' visit to one of the famous slaughtering houses of Chicago, but very likely this much will satisfy my readers for the present.

THE HARVEST.

A Trip Through Surber and Mc- Lean Counties for Facts

Concerning the Conciliar and Pros- pects for

A Harvest While We Bring Back Millions of Farmers of Dakota.

A Pleasant Journey.

J. L. Carnahan and a TRIBUNE reporter have just returned from a trip north through Burleigh and McLean counties, and the journey is enough to convince the veriest chronic kicker that the harvest will prove satisfactory to the farmer and merchant, the producer and consumer. A few weeks ago, when fears were aroused by the extreme dry condition of the atmosphere, and the thirst of the ground and things generally a slight wail was heard rising above the din of industry and the most constant believers in the prosperity of North Dakota, began to cast doubtful glances at the growing grain. A few disgruntled and speculative dudes sent back reports of a failure of the crops, and those who were unable to contemplate a poor crop, left for the east to RECOVERATE AND REVIVE

their drooping spirits, while some whose spirits too ardently drooped are keeping cool in the public refrigerator. But a vast change has come over the situation, and the cloud which momentarily hovered about the hopes of the husbandman, is now throwing forth bright, glorious rays from its silver lining. In going north from Bismarck the first three miles are not very encouraging, the crops being below North Dakota's average. As you press on, the fields assume a healthier appearance, and the surface of the country has a more promising aspect. Taking the river road, a drive of seven miles brings one to the meadow land, which is followed a distance of five miles. Here the road is lined on the east by the embankment of the prairie, and on the west it is ornamented by a rich green sward of timber and bay land. An immense amount of the best quality of

HAY IS BEING CUT and stacked for winter use, while the sociable mosquito is putting in his annual supply of blood. Reaching the fertile plain of rolling soil again a bout twelve miles from Bismarck, an enchanting view is presented. Here and there you see little groups of stalwart oaks beside some sparkling rivulet, and on every hand

THE GOLDEN GRAIN is seen, waving and tossing as proud and beautiful as in the palmiest days of the great wheat belt. Every additional field as you proceed northward seems to give you a new supply of enthusiasm and greater inspiration. One of the most notable farms between the capital city and Washburn is that of county commissioner Saterone, upon which the grain is nearly all in the sheaf. There are over 200 acres in one field which will average between twenty and twenty-five bushels per acre.

No more fertile or beautiful country is to be found than that which surrounds

WASHBURN the blooming metropolis of McLean county. Halting here a couple of hours the ex-lightning manipulator and the scribbler took occasion to give the young men of next season, talked with a number of its enterprising residents and "viewed the landscape o'er." Here the foundations are being laid in the solid rock of energy and wealth for one of the most prosperous of all Dakota's coming towns. Surrounded by a country as good as was ever kissed by the dewdrops of heaven, and containing people of intelligence and thrift, its

SUCCESS IS GUARANTEED. The proprietors of the townsite are especially deserving of praise for their forthrightness and generosity in providing conveniences and comforts for those who may become residents of the town. Among the most important of the many improvements which be next season, the finest country in McLean county has been erected at an expense of \$12,000. A large hotel neatly furnished, spacious and complete enough to be an ornament to a city of metropolitan airs, is also to be found, with the ever-present Joe Eastwood, as manager and Mrs. Eastwood, as the owners of the house, as hostess. They will go in next season, but demand for the necessities of life, and a number of smaller firms are there to keep up

LEGITIMATE COMPETITION, while Jackson plants administrators spiritual inspiration. The ever-present newspaper is also here and it is a good representative of northern journalism. Billy Mace is the editor, chief and reserves all privileges which generally go to the "devil," foreman, reporter, compositor and business manager. North of Washington, the finest country in McLean county is to be seen. Grain is grown with wonderful success, and along the broad bottoms of the "dry lakes" are the most

MAGNIFICENT MEADOWS in the west. The town of Washburn is now in its infancy and will witness an overwhelming boom next year, as hundreds of people have taken up land in that vicinity but have not settled. They will go in next season, but demand for the necessities of life, and a number of smaller firms are there to keep up

the blooming metropolis of McLean county. Halting here a couple of hours the ex-lightning manipulator and the scribbler took occasion to give the young men of next season, talked with a number of its enterprising residents and "viewed the landscape o'er." Here the foundations are being laid in the solid rock of energy and wealth for one of the most prosperous of all Dakota's coming towns. Surrounded by a country as good as was ever kissed by the dewdrops of heaven, and containing people of intelligence and thrift, its

SUCCESS IS GUARANTEED. The proprietors of the townsite are especially deserving of praise for their forthrightness and generosity in providing conveniences and comforts for those who may become residents of the town. Among the most important of the many improvements which be next season, the finest country in McLean county has been erected at an expense of \$12,000. A large hotel neatly furnished, spacious and complete enough to be an ornament to a city of metropolitan airs, is also to be found, with the ever-present Joe Eastwood, as manager and Mrs. Eastwood, as the owners of the house, as hostess. They will go in next season, but demand for the necessities of life, and a number of smaller firms are there to keep up

LEGITIMATE COMPETITION, while Jackson plants administrators spiritual inspiration. The ever-present newspaper is also here and it is a good representative of northern journalism. Billy Mace is the editor, chief and reserves all privileges which generally go to the "devil," foreman, reporter, compositor and business manager. North of Washington, the finest country in McLean county is to be seen. Grain is grown with wonderful success, and along the broad bottoms of the "dry lakes" are the most

\$2,875. Megan & Kelly, no date, \$26,870.

Wise & Jones, December 1, \$22,993—\$803 less if given until March 1.

J. K. Fries & Co., of Indiana, December 1, \$23,964—\$1,300 less if given until March 1.

Nelson Bros. are determined to have sufficient protection for their money. Yesterday they received a 6,000-pound burglar-proof bank safe of the McLean, Bahmann & Co.'s manufacture. But this is merely a temporary arrangement, as an 8,000-pound safe of the same manufacture has been sent to them by Mr. E. R. Ellison, the company's agent. His latter safe is one of the finest in the country and Nelson Bros. will now have the best hanging outfit west of Chicago. The safe and fixtures will weigh 14,000 pounds. It will have a time lock of the best make in the world and three combination locks besides.

The artificial stone company of this city is manufacturing specimens of stone to be shipped to the coming exhibitions at Minneapolis and Cincinnati. This will be a good advertisement for the city as well as the works, and will demonstrate the fact to the people of those cities that the capital of Dakota need not lack for good building material. The company is now manufacturing some beautiful brown stone from the iron sand, which is equal in attractiveness and excellence to the best of brown stone in the fifth avenue mansions of New York.

ARTIFICIAL STONE.

Fifty Millions of Money Secured for a Railroad from Ohio to Bis- marck.

Location of the Route & ready Surveyed, and the Entire Line to be In- cluded in the Bill.

Bismarck the Quickest Point and the Road to Pass Through a Rich Country.

From the Ohio to the Missouri.

The following circular from the Headquarters of the Grand Continental railway company at Quincy, Ill., is taken from the Lancers Sentinel, and sets forth the important fact that Bismarck will be the terminus of the road, until it may be deemed expedient to extend the road further north. This will add one more set of shops and round houses to the

GREAT RAILROAD CENTER of the northwest; it will give us one more large wing to the grandest and most imposing union depot west of the Mississippi river; it will provide one more feeder for the commercial center of the great wheat belt, and give to the farmers one more competing line over which to ship their plump and numerous kernels of No. 1 hard, while the traveling public and those seeking investments in the broad domain of the Missouri valley will be enabled to traverse hundreds of miles of the rich rolling prairie of Dakota, which would otherwise be inaccessible save by the slow and expensive means of wagons. The following is the circular:

QUINCY, ILL., July 14, 1883.

TO DIVISION SUPERINTENDENTS.—The European financial agent of this company writes under dates of the 27th ult., from London, that he has all the capital pledged for our enterprise, so far as the bonds are concerned up to fifty millions.

He urges upon me the speedy completion of our preliminary work, so that he may be enabled to supply him with a more complete prospectus, giving the surveys and

CURRENT COMMENT.

THE Princess Louise rides a tricycle.

THE yearly salary of the Ameer of Afghanistan is Amier matter of £125,000.

THE youngest Brigadier General in the United States army is General Mackenzie, aged 42.

JUST to secure the negro custom a southerner advertises his blackberries as "colored berries."

A MILWAUKEE man sues for a divorce on the ground of a black child being born in the family.

A THEATRICAL performance given in San Francisco for the benefit of the negro strikers netted over \$3,000.

SOCIETY item: Mrs. General Karl Schutzenbimmel gave a small German last evening to her husband.

TALMAGE talked to the Cincinnati Sunday but didn't draw well. He had to play against too many beer as sons.

It is said that Major Wasson actually wept when his mustache was shaved off. He should employ a better barber.

THE rumor that Gen. Thomas Eckert, general manager of the Western Union Telegraph company contemplated resigning, is denied.

THE queens physicians have agreed that her knee is again capable of being bent as of yore. This is a joint agreement.

THE first time a wee cherub of Bismarck witnessed a fog she innocently suggested that God's chimney must be smoking.

THE informer Carey's first act in his new quarters was probably to inform Satan that the call was totally unexpected on his part.

AN Indian harvest hand can be hired for \$3 a day in Nevada, provided there are shade trees in the field, under which he can repose.

WHILE wading in a stream an Iowa girl mistook one of her feet for an enormous catfish and screamed so hard that she burst a blood vessel.

DIPHTHERIA is raging to such an extent among the Snake Indian children that it is almost impossible to keep the supply of babies up to the demand.

It is said that the North Pacific is spending half a million of dollars on the overland track of the Mullan pass, weekly to save a few weeks time.

A HIGH TONED highwayman in Montana never starts out on a trip without providing himself with plenty of chloroform. He is a man of fine feelings.

A YOUNG lady being told at a fire, that if she did not keep quiet that the hose would be turned on her, replied: "Oh, I can't care, they are striped on both sides."

AN Albany girl was struck by lightning while sitting on the family bible. Perhaps it served her right. The good book was never intended to press flowers in.

A NEW JERSEY farmer found a barrel of eggs in a hen's nest, but they were in an advanced stage of pulmonary consumption and of no value outside of the Redpath lecture circuit.

THE day after a Cincinnati man was divorced from a variety actress he was killed by lightning. Jove tried to give him a congratulatory pat on the head but struck a little too hard.

ANY one who wants to get married in England must do so before noon unless they have a special license. A bill is under consideration to extend the time until 4 o'clock.

A SYRACUSE sneak-thief never steals an overcoat belonging to a newspaper man. He believes the poor fellows ought not to be deprived of that which takes them so long to earn.

THE Hartford Post says that in France bachelors have to serve in the army twice as long as married men. The French government considers that a married man has war enough at home.

THIS beautiful weather is at last accounted for. General Hazen, the signal service chief, is away on a three months' leave and Vennor is nursing a litter of boys of the imported Jo's brand.

A METHODIST minister in Nevada has built him a house on wheels and whenever he hears of a proposed assassination in the shape of a donation party he hitches up his oxen and skips over into another diocese for protection.

A HORSETHIEF named Weaver was lately shot to death by a mob at Gatesville, Texas. The greenback party will now be obliged to look around for another. Eh? Not that Weaver? Oh! well, that puts another face on the matter.

AN eastern parson advises young men to throw up their chins. This may be good advice but more important matters should come up if the young man is really sick after a night's escapade.

THE business failures throughout the country for the past seven days, number 182, as against 193 last week. The New England states had 33; middle, 33; western 40; southern, 30; Pacific 11; Canada, 26 and New York city, 10.

THE sultan has conferred on the emperor of Germany the grand cordon of the order of Chefoo. Of course it was real nice to remember the aged warrior in that manner, but it will be of little use to him. He is too old to learn to play on it.

A GEORGIA boy didn't think a pistol would go off under water, and even at the funeral of his playmate who was in front of him when he tried the experiment he sadly remarked that the study of science developed some things a most too wonderful for belief.

POPE Leo is said to be preparing an encyclical letter defining the position of the church on the subject of divorce and protesting against the present laxness of divorce laws. The letter will probably not be popular in Chicago.

THE Minneapolis Journal fears the editor of the Kandian Pioneer will go crazy on the question of division of the territory on the Missouri river, and a couple of other papers are engaged in dispute in mathematics as to how far he has yet to go.

AN Elmira fruit dealer has found queer animals in a bunch of bananas from Jamaica. There was a nest in which sat something very like a raccoon, with large bright eyes and a

long bushy tail. Under her breast is a pouch, such as kangaroos have, and when they are frightened the little ones hide in this sack. At other times they ride about on her tail.

It is hard to understand why there are so many envious people in the United States. Supposing Lilly Langtry did get away with \$80,000 of Gebhardt's exchequer Freddie is satisfied. There are those in the world who would have given a larger sum to have had the fun Freddie had.

FOUR hundred years ago the 16th of November, Martin Luther was born. This was before the booming territory of Dakota and No. 1 bar was known, but nevertheless Dakota protestant Germans remember the good work of the divine, and will celebrate the anniversary day of his birth.

A GREAT many persons tried to see President Arthur in Chicago but could not. Among the most persistent was one whose car bore the name "S. Lasher." The next time that man wants to see the president he should use all the letters of his name in one word and he will doubtless be given a hearing.

YOUNG CHRISTIE, the absconding bookkeeper of Winston Bros., contractors on the North Pacific in Montana, was caught in St. Paul. As an instance of the curious mistakes made by telegraph operators, the dispatch sent from Minneapolis to the authorities in Helena, as written, was "We have Christ e. Come." As received at Helena it read, "We have Christ. Come."

NORTH WEST NOTES.

Ice is one cent a pound in Billings.

Fort Benton has a ladies' skating rink.

Castello's circus took in \$1,530 at Missoula.

About 200,000 Oregon sheep will be driven to Montana this season.

Musselshell stockmen are selling their steers at \$40 to \$45 per head.

The Helena Independent is now an eight page paper and a daisy at that.

Montana will give Mr. Beecher a royal reception wherever he goes.

The new Sister's hospital at Benton now being erected will cost \$12,000.

It required two railroad trains to bring Robinson's circus and menagerie to Butte.

Last year the Northern Pacific Mutual Benefit association collected \$41,070 and spent but \$20,634.

The Mineral Argus is the name of a new paper to be started in the Maginnis mining region.

T. O. Armitage has been appointed train dispatcher for the National Park branch of the North Pacific.

The old sections of land in Southern Montana heretofore held for the North Pacific have been opened for filings.

A station on the National Park branch has been named for Gen. Brislin, who has been booming the Park so long.

The Tongue river has fallen so much that the ferry has been taken down and persons crossing to and from Fort Keogh ford the stream.

Railway mail service will be extended on route number 26,001, from Livingston to Helena, on August 15th, 1883, by the North Pacific railroad company.

It is believed that the completion of the Benton branch of the North Pacific will be the means of taking 50,000 settlers into the Judith basin, where there is a vast area of fine land.

5

LIVER diseases, headache, and constipation, caused by bad digestion, quickly cured by Brown's Iron Bitters.

LEWIS, Iowa.—Dr. J. C. Davis says: "Brown's Iron Bitters gave me the best of satisfaction for 1000 who use it."

GARFIELD, Iowa.—Dr. A. J. Fenner says: "Once using Brown's Iron Bitters proves its superiority over all other tonic preparations."

3

THE Hartford Post says that in France bachelors have to serve in the army twice as long as married men. The French government considers that a married man has war enough at home.

3

THE Hartford Post says that in France bachelors have to serve in the army twice as long as married men. The French government considers that a married man has war enough at home.

3

THE Hartford Post says that in France bachelors have to serve in the army twice as long as married men. The French government considers that a married man has war enough at home.

3

THE Hartford Post says that in France bachelors have to serve in the army twice as long as married men. The French government considers that a married man has war enough at home.

3

THE Hartford Post says that in France bachelors have to serve in the army twice as long as married men. The French government considers that a married man has war enough at home.

3

THE Hartford Post says that in France bachelors have to serve in the army twice as long as married men. The French government considers that a married man has war enough at home.

3

THE Hartford Post says that in France bachelors have to serve in the army twice as long as married men. The French government considers that a married man has war enough at home.

3

THE Hartford Post says that in France bachelors have to serve in the army twice as long as married men. The French government considers that a married man has war enough at home.

3

THE Hartford Post says that in France bachelors have to serve in the army twice as long as married men. The French government considers that a married man has war enough at home.

3

THE Hartford Post says that in France bachelors have to serve in the army twice as long as married men. The French government considers that a married man has war enough at home.

3

THE Hartford Post says that in France bachelors have to serve in the army twice as long as married men. The French government considers that a married man has war enough at home.

3

THE Hartford Post says that in France bachelors have to serve in the army twice as long as married men. The French government considers that a married man has war enough at home.

3

THE Hartford Post says that in France bachelors have to serve in the army twice as long as married men. The French government considers that a married man has war enough at home.

3

THE Hartford Post says that in France bachelors have to serve in the army twice as long as married men. The French government considers that a married man has war enough at home.

3

THE Hartford Post says that in France bachelors have to serve in the army twice as long as married men. The French government considers that a married man has war enough at home.

3

THE Hartford Post says that in France bachelors have to serve in the army twice as long as married men. The French government considers that a married man has war enough at home.

3

THE Hartford Post says that in France bachelors have to serve in the army twice as long as married men. The French government considers that a married man has war enough at home.

3

THE Hartford Post says that in France bachelors have to serve in the army twice as long as married men. The French government considers that a married man has war enough at home.

3

THE Hartford Post says that in France bachelors have to serve in the army twice as long as married men. The French government considers that a married man has war enough at home.

3

THE Hartford Post says that in France bachelors have to serve in the army twice as long as married men. The French government considers that a married man has war enough at home.

3

THE Hartford Post says that in France bachelors have to serve in the army twice as long as married men. The French government considers that a married man has war enough at home.

3

THE Hartford Post says that in France bachelors have to serve in the army twice as long as married men. The French government considers that a married man has war enough at home.

3

THE Hartford Post says that in France bachelors have to serve in the army twice as long as married men. The French government considers that a married man has war enough at home.

3

THE Hartford Post says that in France bachelors have to serve in the army twice as long as married men. The French government considers that a married man has war enough at home.

3

THE Hartford Post says that in France bachelors have to serve in the army twice as long as married men. The French government considers that a married man has war enough at home.

3

THE Hartford Post says that in France bachelors have to serve in the army twice as long as married men. The French government considers that a married man has war enough at home.

3

THE Hartford Post says that in France bachelors have to serve in the army twice as long as married men. The French government considers that a married man has war enough at home.

3

THE Hartford Post says that in France bachelors have to serve in the army twice as long as married men. The French government considers that a married man has war enough at home.

3

THE Hartford Post says that in France bachelors have to serve in the army twice as long as married men. The French government considers that a married man has war enough at home.

3

GREAT DISCOUNT SALE

Now is the time for our Fall and Winter stock, which is low on the road, we sell our Summer stock at 25 per cent discount, to cash buyers only.

Now is Your Time to Catch on St. Paul One Price Clothing House.

OPPOSITE POSTOFFICE.

SHE. HANAUER & CO., Proprietors.

Remember Ladies

Now is the time to buy your goods cheap.

Everything in the Dry Goods Line will be sold at less than any other house in the city.

My prices are

DOWN. DOWN

You will find it so by calling at

DAN EISENBERG'S

Next Door to Postoffice.

The use of the term "Short Line" in connection with the corporate name of a great road, conveys an idea of just what is required by the traveling public—a Short Line. Quick Time and the best of accommodations—all of which are furnished by the greatest railway in America.

It operates over 4,500 miles of road in Northern Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa and Dakota; and as its main lines, branches and connections reach all the great business centres of the Northwest and Far West, it naturally answers the description of Short Line, and Best Route between Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul and Minneapolis.

Chicago, Milwaukee, La Crosse and Winona, Chicago, Milwaukee, Aberdeen, and Ellendale, Chicago, Milwaukee, Eau Claire and Stillwater, Chicago, Milwaukee, Wausau and Merrill, Chicago, Milwaukee, Beaver Dam and Oshkosh, Chicago, Milwaukee, Waukesha and Oconomowoc, Chicago, Milwaukee, Madison and Prairie du Chien, Chicago, Milwaukee, Owatonna and Faribault, Chicago, Milwaukee, Albert Lea and Mineral Point, Chicago, Elgin, Rockford and Dubuque, Chicago, Canton, Rock Island and Cedar Rapids, Chicago, Council Bluffs and Omaha, Chicago, Sioux City, Sioux Falls and Yankton, Chicago, Milwaukee, Mitchell and Chamberlaine, Rock Island, Dubuque, St. Paul and Minneapolis, Davenport, Calmar, St. Paul and Minneapolis.

Pullman Sleepers and the Finest Dining Cars in the world are run on the lines of the CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY, and every attention is paid to passengers by courteous employees of the company.

S. S. Verrill, Gen'l Manager, A. V. Car Center, Gen'l Asst. Agent, Geo. S. Verrill, Asst Gen'l Pass. Agent.

Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha, and Chicago & Northwestern Railways.

Passengers over the Royal Route have all the luxuries of Modern Railway travel. Palace Dining Cars, Luxurious Smoking Room Sleepers, and elegant Day and Night Coaches for Passengers who do not ride in Sleeping Cars, with no change of cars for any class of Passengers between Minneapolis, St. Paul and Chicago; also no change of cars between St. Paul and Council Bluffs, with Through Sleepers to Kansas City.

If you wish the best traveling Accommodations always buy tickets over the Royal Route.

J. H. HILAND, General Traffic Manager, T. W. TREASDALE, General Passenger Agent, St. Paul, Minn.

Largest Stock Farms

A. H. BULLIS,

WINDYBANK SPRING, IOWA.

Breeder of Hereford Cattle.

THOROUGHBRED AND GRADE BULLS FOR SALE.

The Grades are three-fourths Hereford and one-fourth Short Horn, and are just the at the cattle range.

Correspondence solicited and visitors cordially welcome.

R. D. ARDS & CO.

Dealers in—

General Merchandise.

Farm Produce bought. Goods sold at Bismarck prices.

J. C. CADDY,

J. C. CADDY,

J. C. CADDY,

J. C. CADDY,

J. C. CADDY,

J. C. CADDY,

J. C. CADDY,

J. C. CADDY,

J. C. CADDY,

J. C. CADDY,

J. C. CADDY,

J. C. CADDY,

J. C. CADDY,

J. C. CADDY,

J. C. CADDY,

J. C. CADDY,

THE CAPITAL CITY.

Williamsport, capital of Emmons county.
John A. McLean is quite ill from an attack of fever.

Becher at the Yethorist church this evening. Admission 3c.

Y. Eppinger's new house on Fifth street is now enclosed and will soon be ready for occupancy.

Mayor Raymond was confined to his bed yesterday, having been stricken down by the mountain fever.

Williamsport, capital of Emmons county.

The artificial stone company has the contract to furnish the stone for the Blattery and Corner clock on Third street.

Don't fail to attend Henry Ward Beecher's lecture at the Methodist church this evening.

The general admission fee is only \$1.

Wm. Snodgrass is recovering from his long and painful siege of sickness, and his friends hope to soon see him enjoying good health.

Williamsport, capital of Emmons county.

N. W. Hendricks has severed his connection with John Ludewig, and in the future may be found at the St. Paul one price clothing house.

W. S. Moorhouse is having brick hauled to the grounds for the construction of a fine residence in block 78, McKenzie & Coffin's addition, facing Sixth street.

S. W. Ward, formerly of Vermont, who has been in the city for some time, is now prostrated, with fever and is under the care of Dr. McGowan.

Williamsport, capital of Emmons county.

Wm. Sloan, representing the United States collection association, returned from Valley City yesterday morning. He is working up an extensive business for the association.

Mr. R. W. Correll, one of North Dakota's most reliable real estate men, is now managing Jas. C. Young's real estate business and may be found in the firm's office in Central block.

Williamsport, capital of Emmons county.

Miss Lulu Rose, Bismarck's favorite canseuse and songstress, contracted with Messrs. Kelly & Watson yesterday for the erection of a neat cottage on her property in Williams' addition.

John Quinn has cut about 15 acres of wheat on his farm east of the city, and says that he can produce better specimens of North Dakota's No. 1 hard from it than were to be found there last year.

Williamsport, capital of Emmons county.

Dr. McGowan and O. W. Bennett exchanged offices yesterday and hereafter they will be found in the same building on the corner of Main and Fourth streets, each occupying the other's previous room.

Williamsport, capital of Emmons county.

Two of the waitresses of the Sheridan House became inspired with a waft of aestheticism Wednesday. Each donned a number of sun flowers and with an Oscar Wildeish garb amused the guests during the dinner hour.

In speaking of the burning of the steamer Butte yesterday, Mrs. Johnson, wife of Capt. Johnson, stated that she and her daughter had intended to go on the boat up river, but by some fortunate circumstances they were detained. Miss Johnson would in all probability have perished, as the steamer which she was wont to occupy was cut off from all escape by the flames.

Williamsport, capital of Emmons county.

PEOPLE OF NOTE.

Mrs. William B. Astor is to buy a residence in Washington, D. C.

Judge David Davis and wife will spend part of "the season" at Saratoga.

Rear Admiral Farwood, of the navy, and his family are spending the summer at Marion, Mass.

General and Mrs. Grant are spending the present month at the Kaaterskill Mountain hotel.

Justice Blatchford, of the United States supreme court, is summering in the White Mountains.

Sir Lancelot Roberts, an English baronet, is making the rounds of the watering places in this country.

Postmaster-General Gresham has returned to Washington, where he will remain the balance of the season.

President J. J. Zill, of the Manitoba railway, has accepted \$35,000 for the new mammoth hotel to be erected in St. Paul.

The belle of the season at White Sulphur springs, Va., is Miss Caldwell, of Louisville, Ky. She is an orphan and an heiress.

Mr. Deafaulter Polk, of Tennessee, has been convicted of embezzling the state funds while acting as treasurer, and sentenced to twenty years in the pen. He is trying to get a new trial.

It is rumored in San Francisco that Senator Fair will soon wed a young lady, whose name has not yet been made public. The wedding is to take place as soon as the senator returns from Europe.

Miss Stockton, daughter of ex-Senator Stockton, of New Jersey, has driven the other women at Long Branch with the magnificence and number of her costumes, of which she has sixty, direct from Worth, of Paris.

Senator Don Cameron has been under the treatment of Sir Henry Thompson, a famous specialist surgeon of London, who is said to have been wonderfully successful with his patient; so much so that the senator is expected to return home in restored health.

The fashion introduced in Paris by la Princesse de Sagan that none but married ladies shall appear in costumes decidedly accoutre in rapidly being adopted in the court society of Europe. Queen Victoria has signified her approval; therefore it will be the thing in England. Young ladies may appear in bare arms and neck, but the real unbecoming costume can only be worn by dowagers, widows, and young and old married women.

Little Lightnings.

Three first-class men of the striding operators returned to work for the Western Union yesterday at Cincinnati.

Secretary Folger is in Washington county, Minn., and will remain several days. He owns considerable land there.

The odoriferous M. Nickerson is said to have been seen at an eastern city. He receives

think they will have him soon.

A dispatch from Scranton, Pa., says that a large number of telegraph builders and repairers have returned to work for the Western Union.

Sire Lelano, a small village in Hennepin county, Minn., is agitated over a saucy bit of scandal implicating Mrs. Engstrom, wife of John Engstrom, a carpenter.

A dispatch from Washington ate this morning says that the court martial which tried Lieut. Col. Rogers found him guilty and recommended his dismissal from the army.

A dispatch from St. Petersburg, Russia, says that an explosion occurred in Varenay, which was at first thought to be the work of nihilists but investigation proved it to have been accidental.

The steamer Parthian, with Kavanagh, Hanlan and the other Phoenix Park informers, anchored at Sydney yesterday, but the authorities refused to allow them to land. The informers were then transferred to the ironclad Nelson.

The severest storm ever known in the vicinity of Dodge City, Kan., struck that city since midnight. The wind tore down the gables at the signal office, and roared along at the rate of ninety miles an hour. Strange to say little damage was done to buildings.

YANKONS.

Yankton is to have a soap factory.

The town of Kimball is to be incorporated.

Frankfort is to have a Catholic church this fall.

The new Methodist church at Mitchell was dedicated last Sunday.

Barnes county has suffered severely from the depredations of gophers.

Florence is a new town being laid out a few miles above Forestburg, on the James river.

Sedale county has a population of 2,500, and its valuation of property is over \$1,000,000.

The Sioux Indians have some excellent crops of wheat on their reservation near Fort Thompson.

Twenty-three deeds were filed for record in the register's office, Lake county, Dakota, in one day recently.

President Young, of the Sioux Falls National bank, has invented a time box which he is saving patent.

Mr. Charles C. Gifford, a prominent business man of Grand Forks, was drowned in Stump Lake last Sunday.

A big strike has been made in the Portland mine, Black Hills. The yield of the new find is \$110 to the ton.

There are already five lunatic farmers with their families in Potter county and the number is increasing daily.

The people of Castalia, D. T., can frequently hear the report of cannon fired at Ranaoli, thirty-two miles distant.

The so-called granite of Sioux Falls, has been pronounced by savants of the Lincoln, Neb., University to be quartzite.

The issue in Turner county on election day was license or no license, and the license men won the victory and drinks for the ensuing year.

Prairie chickens can be picked according to law after the 14th inst. Minnehaha county is said to have a bountiful crop of this succulent vegetable.

The Dakota Valley Tribune, published at Ordway, says that five out of the eight papers published in that county oppose division on the 46th parallel.

The Rapid City Journal says that cattle have been brought into the Black Hills this year in far greater numbers than in any one previous season.

The prosperity of Dakota is again insured for the coming twelve months. Its crops of all kinds will yield a most satisfactory average.

Sergeant County Item.

The Big Stone City Herald says: "Wheat harvest has already begun, and never before have the farmers of this community had a better crop of the golden cereal."

The survey upon the new railway from Sioux Falls to Ordway is being vigorously prosecuted. Not a very long time will elapse before it will be on its way from Ordway to Bismarck.

The Fargo Argus complains of the want of public spirit in the citizens of the place in allowing a rank growth of weeds to flourish along the streets between the road bed and the sidewalks.

J. A. Smith, secretary of the South Dakota Agricultural and Driving Park association, has made arrangements with the railways to carry passengers to the September meeting for one and one-half fare.

The prospects for the crops which will soon be harvested are very good, and from interviews with some of the leading farmers in different parts of the country, and careful estimates, we predict an average yield of forty bushels of oats and twenty bushels of wheat to the acre.—Dickeinson Press.

Ortonville voted last Monday on the question of bonding the township for \$8,000 to the Fargo Southern railroad, and carried it 115 to 1. Surveyors have already begun their work at that point, and grading will be commenced immediately, and the work continued northward until it meets the grading now at a point south of Wahpeton.

Mitchell Republican: Register Lotcher has stated that Mr. Scott who is here under instructions from the department, is a franc, having been discharged from the Watertown land office. There is no question as to the genuineness of Mr. Scott's credentials. Mr. Lotcher or any other gentleman can see the letter by calling upon Mr. Scott.

J. B. Folsom, of Fargo, owner of the Maple River farm, a short distance north of Sheldon, showed us a stalk of corn last Friday that measured eight feet, four inches. He pulled it from a field that he says stands evenly that high all over. It is all silk, and not nicely. When the croakers say we can't grow corn successfully in North Dakota, they say something they don't know anything about.—Sheldon Herald.

A strange fatality seems to hang over Sanborn, North Dakota. Within four weeks no less than five of her citizens have met with violent deaths. June 23, Joseph Conroy was killed by a runaway team; the same day Hans Byhr was killed by the cars; July 14, O. A. Mied died of injuries caused by a runaway; July 23, Rev. E. P. Prindle and J. Hiram Colville were killed by lightning.—Dakota Herald.

A tall, stylish looking woman, leaving a greyhound, passed the saloon of a Saratoga hotel on which two gentlemen were standing.

"What a beautiful creature!" exclaimed one

of them in a voice which proved loud enough for the lady to hear. Turning very red in the face, she glanced angrily at the speaker and said:

"You have no right to insult me, sir."

"Excuse me, madam," he replied, "but you latter yourself; I was a-coming to your dog."

CURRENT COMMENT.

MEXICO is a new field for Chinese immigration.

The American Forestry congress meets at St. Paul this week.

There are no losses in Omaha owing to the city coöperating with the army.

D. W. Prassel, jailed at Marysville, La., for rape, was lynched last Wednesday night.

TRIAL heats—he stoically contested races between the weather and the thermometer this summer.

Egypt and Turkey are accused of sending infected wool, taken from mattresses, to the United States.

The susceptible day now falls an easy prey to the seductive wiles of the fair but deadly "watermillium."

The crop of peaches this year will be over five millions of bushels, larger and better flavored than they were last year.

DESPITE the reductions in the tariff, the receipts for July of this year were a million dollars more than for July 1892.

THERE is a good deal in a name after all. Mrs. Gougeon advertises herself in a Minneapolis paper as a "scalp surgeon."

A MUCH hungrier Bangor brice hanger, her chosen one over the head with a club because he refused to buy her a gal of ice cream.

UNDER the title of "Thoughts on the Sea," a poet has burdened himself. One's thoughts on the sea are often of a rather character.—Chicago Chronicle.

THE Indianapolis Journal has been betrayed into this panting remark: "The breeches between Doctor Mary Walker and the United States seem to widen."

A HORRIBLE sort comes up from New York that Roscoe Conkling sometimes uses his curlew forelock as a corset.

GETTYSBURG is the name of a new town in Potter county, and it has a paper called the Herald. Among the inaccuracies offered the Herald says "Gettysburg is the soldiers' home."

DR. NORVIN GREEN, president of the Western Union Telegraph company, is coming over from England to try his no means "pretence" hand at knocking out the strikers in three rounds.

THERE is a perfect ho-ho-ho of boot and shoe dealers in Boston. The failures are incessant and many a man it be that the Tewksbury almshouse exposures have cut off the supply of stock?

OWING to strenuous home opposition the appointment of Bowen, of the Press and Argosy, to be postmaster at Yankton has been suspended, and it is now doubtful if he will be confirmed.

A BOLD, bald Baltimore baby is now six months old, and has cried only once. Brethren, it is necessary to remark here that the too, too utterly too good infant was stricken dumb after its first sneeze.

ANOTHER swimming crank named Bebril, is coming over from England, to try the feat which cost Capt. Webb his life. He is going to show the natives that "this here blasted, bloomin whirpool is overrated ye know, me boy."

ACCORDING to the Yonkers Gazette, a Boston girl wagged that she could eat two quarts of ice cream at a sitting, and since did. Now all the beany eye her with looks of sullen alarm and avoid her as if she were a pestilence.

A SOUTHERN paper has suggested the brilliant notion of running J. F. Davis against Tilden as a candidate for the presidency before the National Democratic convention. It might be better to dig up John C. Calhoun's coffin and run that against Tilden—and hard, too.

Some newspaper has fired this caustic missile right into the eyes of a staid, old world: "Postmaster General Gresham can perform the paradoxical feat of going bareheaded and keeping a hat on at the same time." Oh, Arthur any more such dreary things in that reporter's brain?

This final deposit stake has been made for the milling match between Mitchell and Glade. It is thought by some that the authorities will prevent the match, but it is difficult to see why they should try to discourage manufacturing projects. If two men want to start a mill they should be allowed to do so.

The glove contest in Minneapolis last Saturday night between Prof. Donaldson and Capt. Dalton was a very tame affair and the spectators left the hall disappointed and disgusted. They were told \$1.50 each and had not seen a man knocked down, nor even jarred enough to make him wince.

ENGLAND has several white elephants on its hands in the persons of the Phoenix Park informers remaining since the tragic death of James Carey. They were shipped to Australia but the authorities there would not allow them to be landed, and now the Home government is in a quandary as to how its undesirable proteges are to be disposed of.

SOME boys were throwing stones in Washington as the train containing the president was pulling out, and one pebble found its way through the car window near the president. The fact of the stone-throwing having taken place near the spot where President Garfield was shot, leads some papers to remark that it is a strange coincidence and narrow escape.

A MISERABLE cure, one John McCommon, of Seymour, Ind., allowed his wife to die through his heartless neglect of her during a severe and painful illness, was taken by fifty indignant women of the city, bound hand and foot, and was just about to receive a sound chastisement, when, unfortunately, the city marshal interfered, and probably saved his worthless life.

A NORTH CAROLINA paper gives the facts of a genuine wife sale. It says: "Alfred Jenkins, the owner of a farm in Stokes county, N. C., a few days ago sold his wife to L. M. Glidwell, a neighboring farmer, for \$500. He then sold his farm and moved away. The transfer was made as though the man had simply swapped horses. Jenkins, in conversation, said he wanted to move away and was not able to take his wife with him. Glidwell said he was himself tired of living without a wife and was willing to buy her if Jenkins was willing to sell. Jenkins named \$500, and after further conversation the transfer was agreed upon. Mrs. Jenkins was consulted and cheerfully agreed to the sale. She at once took her effects and went to Glidwell's house, where she is perfectly content with her new husband and home."

EPICURE FREEBY.

How He Founded the New York Tribune.

He founded it in Father's Sheep Farm—An Apprenticeship at the Printer's Trade—His Early Difficulties in New York.

James Parton in Youth's Companion.

Have we been more interested than in hearing of the story of his coming to New York in '33, and of his working his way into business there.

He was living at the age of twenty years with his parents in a small log cabin in a new clearing of western Pennsylvania, about twenty miles from Erie. His father, a Yankee by birth, had recently moved to that region and was trying to raise sheep there, as he had been accustomed to do in Vermont. The wolves were too many for him.

It was part of the business of Horace and his brother to watch the flock of sheep, and sometimes they camped out at night, sleeping with their feet to the fire, Indian fashion.

He told me that occasionally a pack of wolves would come so near that he could see their eyes gleam in the darkness and hear them pant. It was as he lay in the loft of his father's cabin he could hear them howling in the fields.

In spite of all their care, the wolves killed in one season a hundred of his father's sheep, and then he gave up the attempt.

The family was so poor that it was a matter of doubt sometimes whether they could get food enough to live through the long winter; and so Horace, who had learned the printer's trade in Vermont, started out on foot in search of work in a village near the town to which he had come.

At last he went to Erie, the largest place in the vicinity.

There he was taken for a runaway apprentice, and, certainly his appearance justified suspicion. Tall and gawky as he was in person, with tow-colored hair and a scanty suit of saffron-colored spun, his appearance excited astonishment or ridicule wherever he went. He had never worn a good suit of clothes in his life.

He had a singularly fair, white complexion, a piping, winning voice, and these peculiarities gave the effect of his being wanting in intellect. It was not until he began to converse with him that he discovered his worth and intelligence. He had been an ardent reader from his childhood up, and had taken of late years the most intense interest in politics and held very positive opinions, which he defended in conversation with great earnestness and ability.

His singularly fair, white complexion, a piping, winning voice, and these peculiarities gave the effect of his being wanting in intellect. It was not until he began to converse with him that he discovered his worth and intelligence. He had been an ardent reader from his childhood up, and had taken of late years the most intense interest in politics and held very positive opinions, which he defended in conversation with great earnestness and ability.

His singularly fair, white complexion, a piping, winning voice, and these peculiarities gave the effect of his being wanting in intellect. It was not until he began to converse with him that he discovered his worth and intelligence. He had been an ardent reader from his childhood up, and had taken of late years the most intense interest in politics and held very positive opinions, which he defended in conversation with great earnestness and ability.

His singularly fair, white complexion, a piping, winning voice, and these peculiarities gave the effect of his being wanting in intellect. It was not until he began to converse with him that he discovered his worth and intelligence. He had been an ardent reader from his childhood up, and had taken of late years the most intense interest in politics and held very positive opinions, which he defended in conversation with great earnestness and ability.

His singularly fair, white complexion, a piping, winning voice, and these peculiarities gave the effect of his being wanting in intellect. It was not until he began to converse with him that he discovered his worth and intelligence. He had been an ardent reader from his childhood up, and had taken of late years the most intense interest in politics and held very positive opinions, which he defended in conversation with great earnestness and ability.

His singularly fair, white complexion, a piping, winning voice, and these peculiarities gave the effect of his being wanting in intellect. It was not until he began to converse with him that he discovered his worth and intelligence. He had been an ardent reader from his childhood up, and had taken of late years the most intense interest in politics and held very positive opinions, which he defended in conversation with great earnestness and ability.

His singularly fair, white complexion, a piping, winning voice, and these peculiarities gave the effect of his being wanting in intellect. It was not until he began to converse with him that he discovered his worth and intelligence. He had been an ardent reader from his childhood up, and had taken of late years the most intense interest in politics and held very positive opinions, which he defended in conversation with great earnestness and ability.

His singularly fair, white complexion, a piping, winning voice, and these peculiarities gave the effect of his being wanting in intellect. It was not until he began to converse with him that he discovered his worth and intelligence. He had been an ardent reader from his childhood up, and had taken of late years the most intense interest in politics and held very positive opinions, which he defended in conversation with great earnestness and ability.

His singularly fair, white complexion, a piping, winning voice, and these peculiarities gave the effect of his being wanting in intellect. It was not until he began to converse with him that he discovered his worth and intelligence. He had been an ardent reader from his childhood up, and had taken of late years the most intense interest in politics and held very positive opinions, which he defended in conversation with great earnestness and ability.

His singularly fair, white complexion, a piping, winning voice, and these peculiarities gave the effect of his being wanting in intellect. It was not until he began to converse with him that he discovered his worth and intelligence. He had been an ardent reader from his childhood up, and had taken of late years the most intense interest in politics and held very positive opinions, which he defended in conversation with great earnestness and ability.

His singularly fair, white complexion, a piping, winning voice, and these peculiarities gave the effect of his being wanting in intellect. It was not until he began to converse with him that he discovered his worth and intelligence. He had been an ardent reader from his childhood up, and had taken of late years the most intense interest in politics and held very positive opinions, which he defended in conversation with great earnestness and ability.

His singularly fair, white complexion, a piping, winning voice, and these peculiarities gave the effect of his being wanting in intellect. It was not until he began to converse with him that he discovered his worth and intelligence. He had been an ardent reader from his childhood up, and had taken of late years the most intense interest in politics and held very positive opinions, which he defended in conversation with great earnestness and ability.

His singularly fair, white complexion, a piping, winning voice, and these peculiarities gave the effect of his being wanting in intellect. It was not until he began to converse with him that he discovered his worth and intelligence. He had been an ardent reader from his childhood up, and had taken of late years the most intense interest in politics and held very positive opinions, which he defended in conversation with great earnestness and ability.

His singularly fair, white complexion, a piping, winning voice, and these peculiarities gave the effect of his being wanting in intellect. It was not until he began to converse with him that he discovered his worth and intelligence. He had been an ardent reader from his childhood up, and had taken of late years the most intense interest in politics and held very positive opinions, which he defended in conversation with great earnestness and ability.

His singularly fair, white complexion, a piping, winning voice, and these peculiarities gave the effect of his being wanting in intellect. It was not until he began to converse with him that he discovered his worth and intelligence. He had been an ardent reader from his childhood up, and had taken of late years the most intense interest in politics and held very positive opinions, which he defended in conversation with great earnestness and ability.

His singularly fair, white complexion, a piping, winning voice, and these peculiarities gave the effect of his being wanting in intellect. It was not until he began to converse with him that he discovered his worth and intelligence. He had been an ardent reader from his childhood up, and had taken of late years the most intense interest in politics and held very positive opinions, which he defended in conversation with great earnestness and ability.

His singularly fair, white complexion, a piping, winning voice, and these peculiarities gave the effect of his being wanting in intellect. It was not until he began to converse with him that he discovered his worth and intelligence. He had been an ardent reader from his childhood up, and had taken of late years the most intense interest in politics and held very positive opinions, which he defended in conversation with great earnestness and ability.

His singularly fair, white complexion, a piping, winning voice, and these peculiarities gave the effect of his being wanting in intellect. It was not until he began to converse with him that he discovered his worth and intelligence. He had been an ardent reader from his childhood up, and had taken of late years the most intense interest in politics and held very positive opinions, which he defended in conversation with great earnestness and ability.

His singularly fair, white complexion, a piping, winning voice, and these peculiarities gave the effect of his being wanting in intellect. It was not until he began to converse with him that he discovered his worth and intelligence. He had been an ardent reader from his childhood up, and had taken of late years the most intense interest in politics and held very positive opinions, which he defended in conversation with great earnestness and ability.

His singularly fair, white complexion, a piping, winning voice, and these peculiarities gave the effect of his being wanting in intellect. It was not until he began to converse with him that he discovered his worth and intelligence. He had been an ardent reader from his childhood up, and had taken of late years the most intense interest in politics and held very positive opinions, which he defended in conversation with great earnestness and ability.

His singularly fair, white complexion, a piping, winning voice, and these peculiarities gave the effect of his being wanting in intellect. It was not until he began to converse with him that he discovered his worth and intelligence. He had been an ardent reader from his childhood up, and had taken of late years the most intense interest in politics and held very positive opinions, which he defended in conversation with great earnestness and ability.

His singularly fair, white complexion, a piping, winning voice, and these peculiarities gave the effect of his being wanting in intellect. It was not until he began to converse with him that he discovered his worth and intelligence. He had been an ardent reader from his childhood up, and had taken of late years the most intense interest in politics and held very positive opinions, which he defended in conversation with great earnestness and ability.

His singularly fair, white complexion, a piping, winning voice, and these peculiarities gave the effect of his being wanting in intellect. It was not until he began to converse with him that he discovered his worth and intelligence. He had been an ardent reader from his childhood up, and had taken of late years the most intense interest in politics and held very positive opinions, which he defended in conversation with great earnestness and ability.

His singularly fair, white complexion, a piping, winning voice, and these peculiarities gave the effect of his being wanting in intellect. It was not until he began to converse with him that he discovered his worth and intelligence. He had been an ardent reader from his childhood up, and had taken of late years the most intense interest in politics and held very positive opinions, which he defended in conversation with great earnestness and ability.

His singularly fair, white complexion, a piping, winning voice, and these peculiarities gave the effect of his being wanting in intellect. It was not until he began to converse with him that he discovered his worth and intelligence. He had been an ardent reader from his childhood up, and had taken of late years the most intense interest in politics and held very positive opinions, which he defended in conversation with great earnestness and ability.

His singularly fair, white complexion, a piping, winning voice, and these peculiarities gave the effect of his being wanting in intellect. It was not until he began to converse with him that he discovered his worth and intelligence. He had been an ardent reader from his childhood up, and had taken of late years the most intense interest in politics and held very positive opinions, which he defended in conversation with great earnestness and ability.

His singularly fair, white complexion, a piping, winning voice, and these peculiarities gave the effect of his being wanting in intellect. It was not until he began to converse with him that he discovered his worth and intelligence. He had been an ardent reader from his childhood up, and had taken of late years the most intense interest in politics and held very positive opinions, which he defended in conversation with great earnestness and ability.

His singularly fair, white complexion, a piping, winning voice, and these peculiarities gave the effect of his being wanting in intellect. It was not until he began to converse with him that he discovered his worth and intelligence. He had been an ardent reader from his childhood up, and had taken of late years the most intense interest in politics and held very positive opinions, which